APPENDIX K. CODE COMPARISON TABLES

Table K-1. Code comparison between IBC [1] and NFPA 5000 [2]

Table K-2. Code comparison between IFC [3] and NFPA 1 [4]

REFERENCES

[1] *2003 International Building Code*, International Code Council, Inc., Country Club Hills, IL, 2002.

[2] *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code*, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA, 2002

[3] *2003 International Fire Code*, International Code Council, Inc., Country Club Hills, IL, 2002.

[4] *NFPA 1, Uniform Fire Code*, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA, 2003

Table K-1. Code Comparison of IBC and NFPA 5000

IBC Section Title	IBC Section Number	IBC Number Title	Text	NFPA 5000 Section Title	NFPA 5000 Section Number	NFPA 5000 Number Title	Text	Analysis
	Chapter 1	Administration						
General	101.2	Scope.	The provisions of this code shall apply to the construction, alteration, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal and demolition of every building or structure or any appurtenances connected or attached to such buildings or structures.	Scope	1.3.1	Buildings and Structures.	The provisions of the Code shall apply to the construction, alteration, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, maintenance, relocation, and demolition of every building or structure, or any appurtenances connected or attached to such buildings or structures within the jurisdiction.	Similar
General	101.3	Intent.	The purpose of this code is to establish the minimum requirements to safeguard the public health, safety and general welfare through structural strength, means of egress facilities, stability, sanitation, adequate light and ventilation, energy conservation, and safety to life and property from fire and other hazards attributed to the built environment and to provide safety to fire fighters and emergency responders during emergency operations.	Purpose	1.2	Purpose.	The purpose of the Code is to provide minimum design regulations to safeguard life, health, property, and public welfare and to minimize injuries by regulating and controlling the permitting, design, construction, quality of materials, use and occupancy, location, and maintenance of all buildings and structures within the jurisdiction and certain equipment specifically regulated herein.	Similar
General	101.4	Referenced codes.	The other codes listed in Sections 101.4.1 through 101.4.7 and referenced elsewhere in this code shall be considered part of the requirements of this code.	Referenced publications	2.1	General.	The documents or portions thereof listed in this chapter are referenced within this Code and shall be considered part of the requirements of this document.	Similar-Different standards are cited that cover the same issues.
General	101.4.3	Mechanical.	The provisions of the *International Mechanical Code* shall apply to the installation, alterations, repairs, and replacement of mechanical systems, including equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings, and/or appurtenances, including ventilating, heating, cooling, air-conditioning, and refrigeration systems, incinerators, and other energy-related systems.	Referenced publications	50.1	General	2000 Uniform Mechanical Code	Similar-Different standards are cited that cover the same issues.
General	101.4.4	Plumbing.	The provisions of the *International Plumbing Code* shall apply to the installation, alteration, repair, and replacement of plumbing systems, including equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings, and appurtenances, and where connected to a water or sewage system.	Referenced publications	53.1	IAPMO Publications.	UPC, Uniform Plumbing Code, 2000.	Similar-Different standards are cited that cover the same issues.
General	101.4.6	Fire prevention.	The provisions of the *International Fire Code* shall apply to matters affecting or relating to structures, processes, and premises from the hazard of fire or explosion arising from the storage, handling, or use of structures, materials, or devices; from conditions hazardous to life, property, or public welfare in the occupancy of structures or premises; and from the construction, extension, repair, alteration, or removal of fire suppression and alarm systems or fire hazards in the structure or on the premises from occupancy or operation.	Referenced publications	2.2	NFPA Publications.	NFPA 1, Fire Prevention Code, 2000 edition. Specific sections only.	Similar-Different standards are cited that cover the same issues.
Applicability	102.1	General.	Where, in any specific case, different sections of this code specify different materials, methods of construction or other requirements, the most restrictive shall govern. Where there is a conflict between a general requirement and a specific requirement, the specific requirement shall be applicable.	Not addressed	Not addressed	Not addressed		Different-IBC recognizes possible inconsistencies within its own code.

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Applicability	102.4	Referenced codes and standards.	The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference. Where differences occur between provisions of the code and referenced codes and standards, the provisions of this code shall apply.	Application	1.3.2	References to Requirements of Other Codes or Standards	Where the requirements of a referenced code or standard differ from the requirements of this Code, the requirements of this Code shall govern.	Similar
Applicability	102.6	Existing Structures.	The legal occupancy of any structure existing on the date of adoption of this code shall be permitted to continue without change, except as is specifically covered in this code, the International Property Maintenance Code or the International Fire Code, or as is deemed necessary by the building official for the general safety and welfare of the occupants and the public.	Compliance of buildings and structures.	1.7.5.2.2	Existing Installations.	Buildings in existence at the time of the adoption of this Code shall be permitted to have their existing use or occupancy continued if such use or occupancy was legal at the time of the adoption of this Code, provided such continued use is not dangerous to life.	Similar
Duties and Powers of Building Official	104.1	General.	The building official is hereby authorized and directed to enforce the provisions of this code. The building official shall have the authority to render interpretations of this code and to adopt policies and procedures in order to clarify the application of its provisions. Such interpretations, policies and procedures shall be in compliance with the intent and purpose of this code. Such policies and procedures shall not have the effect of waiving requirements specifically provided for in this code.	Building Permits, Plans and Specifications, and Inspections.	1.7.6.3.2.1	Examination of plans.	The authority having jurisdiction shall examine all plans and applications for permits and amendments thereto for their compliance with this Code. If the applications or the plans do not conform to the requirements of all pertinent laws, the authority having jurisdiction shall reject such application for a building permit in writing, stating the reasons therefore. Plans that are rejected shall be returned for corrections. If, upon examination, the application, plans, and specifications are found to comply with the requirements of this Code, the plans shall be signed by the authority having jurisdiction or its deputy and shall be stamped “approved.”	Similar
Duties and Powers of Building Official	104.2	Applications and permits.	The building official shall receive applications, review construction documents and issue permits for the erection, and alteration, demolition and moving of buildings and structures, inspect the premises for which such permits have been issued and enforce compliance with the provisions of this code.	Building Permits, Plans and Specifications, and Inspections.	1.7.6.1.1.1	Permits required.	No person, firm, or corporation shall erect, construct, enlarge, alter, repair, relocate, improve, convert, or demolish any building, structure, or part thereof in the jurisdiction, or cause the same to be done, without first obtaining from the authority having jurisdiction a separate building permit for the work to be accomplished for each such building, structure, or temporary structure. Permits shall not be required for the following: (List of items)	Similar
Duties and Powers of Building Official	104.3	Notices and orders.	The building official shall issue all necessary notices or orders to ensure compliance with this code	Building Permits, Plans and Specifications, and Inspections.	1.7.6.5.1	Permit Card.	When plans, specifications, and application for permit have been approved and the required fee has been paid, the authority having jurisdiction will issue a permit for the work. With each permit, the authority having jurisdiction shall issue a weather-resistant permit card bearing the legal description of the property, the nature of the work being done, the names of the owner and builder or contractor, and other pertinent information. The permit card shall be posted and maintained in legible condition in a conspicuous place within 200 ft (60 m) of the construction area during the entire time period the work authorized by the permit is in progress.	Similar
Duties and Powers of Building Official	104.4	Inspections.	The building official shall make all of the required inspections, or the building official shall have the authority to accept reports of inspection by approved agencies or individuals. Reports of such inspections shall be in writing and be certified by a responsible	Building Permits, Plans and Specifications, and Inspections.	1.7.6.6.1.1	Inspection Requirements.	Before issuing a permit, the authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted to inspect any building or structure for which an application has been received for a permit to enlarge, alter, repair, relocate, demolish, or change the occupancy thereof.	Similar

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			officer of such approved agency or by the responsible individual. The building official is authorized to engage such expert opinion as deemed necessary to report upon unusual technical issues that arise, subject to the approval of the appointing authority.				The authority having jurisdiction shall inspect all buildings and structures from time to time during the work for which a permit was issued and on completion of the work. The authority having jurisdiction shall cause to be kept a record of every inspection and of all violations of this Code and of the correction and disposition of such violations.	
Duties and Powers of Building Official	104.6	Right of entry.	Where it is necessary to make an inspection to enforce the provisions of this code, or where the building official has reasonable cause to believe that there exists in a structure or upon a premises a condition which is contrary to or in violation of this code which makes the structure or premises unsafe, dangerous or hazardous, the building official is authorized to enter the structure or premises at reasonable times to inspect or to perform the duties imposed by this code, provided that if such structure or premises be occupied that credentials be presented to the occupant and entry requested. If such structure or premises is unoccupied, the building official shall first make a reasonable effort to locate the owner or other person having charge or control of the structure or premises and request entry. If entry is refused, the building official shall have recourse to the remedies provided by law to secure entry.	Building Permits, Plans and Specifications, and Inspections.	1.7.6.6.1.5	Inspection Requirements.	The authority having jurisdiction shall make or cause to be made the inspections required in 1.7.6.6.1. Written reports of inspectors employed by approved inspection services shall be permitted, provided that, after investigation, the authority having jurisdiction is satisfied as to the qualifications and reliability of the inspection service. No certificate called for by any of these requirements shall be based on such reports, unless the reports are in writing and are certified by the officer of the agency who made the inspection. Reports issued by inspection services engaged by the owner, designer, or contractor of a building shall be promptly forwarded to the authority having jurisdiction for its information and records.	Similar
Duties and Powers of Building Official	104.7	Department records.	The building official shall keep official records of applications received, permits and certificates issued, fees collected, reports of inspections, and notices and orders issued. Such records shall be retained in the official records for the period required for retention of public records.	Building Permits, Plans and Specifications, and Inspections.	1.7.6.6.4	Inspection Reports.	The authority having jurisdiction shall keep a record of all inspections made, results, plans filed, surveys made, and certificates of occupancy issued.	Similar
Duties and Powers of Building Official	104.9	Approved materials and equipment.	Materials, equipment and devices approved by the building official shall be constructed and installed in accordance with such approval.	Equivalency.	1.5.4	Standards.	Construction systems, materials, or methods of design referred to in this Code shall be considered as standards of quality and strength. New or alternative construction systems, materials, or methods of design shall be at least equal to, and shall meet the intent of, these standards for the corresponding use intended.	Similar
Duties and Powers of Building Official	104.9.1	Used materials and equipment.	The use of used materials which meet the requirements of this code for new materials is permitted. Used equipment and devices shall not be reused unless approved by the building official.	Not addressed	Not addressed	Not addressed		Different-Not addressed by NFPA 5000 in Chapter 15.
Duties and Powers of Building Official	104.10	Modifications.	Wherever there are practical difficulties involved in carrying out the provisions of this code, the building official shall have the authority to grant modifications for individual cases, upon application of the owner or owner's representative, provided the building official shall first find that special individual reason makes the strict letter of this code impractical and the modification is in compliance with the intent and purpose of this code and that such modification does not lessen health, accessibility, life and fire safety, or structural requirements. The details of action granting modifications shall be recorded and entered in the files	Building Permits, Plans and Specifications, and Inspections.	1.7.6.3.2.2	Examination of Plans.	When practical difficulties are involved in carrying out the requirements of this Code, the authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted to grant modifications for individual cases. Such permission shall require, first, a finding that a special individual reason makes strict compliance impractical and, second, that the modification is in conformance with the intent and purpose of the Code. Fire protection and structural integrity shall not be lessened.	Similar

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			of the department of building safety.					
Duties and Powers of Building Official	104.11	Alternative materials, design & methods of construction & equipment.	The provisions of this code are not intended to prevent the installation of any material or to prohibit any design or method of construction not specifically prescribed by this code, provided that any such alternative has been approved. An alternative material, design or method of construction shall be approved where the building official finds that the proposed design is satisfactory and complies with the intent of the provisions of this code, and that the material, method on work offered is, for the purpose intended, at least the equivalent of that prescribed in this code in quality, strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability and safety.	Equivalency.	1.5.3	Permitted Alternatives.	The provisions of this Code shall not be construed to prevent the use of construction systems, materials, or methods of design, or interpolations, calculations, evaluations, or similar evidence based on test data acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction, as alternatives to the standards and provisions set forth in this Code. Such alternatives shall be permitted to be offered for approval, and their consideration shall be as provided in 1.5.2 through 1.5.8.	Similar
Permits	105.1	Required.	Any owner or authorized agent who intends to construct, enlarge, alter, repair, move, demolish, or change the occupancy of a building or structure, or to erect, install, enlarge, alter, repair, remove, convert or replace any electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing system, the installation of which is regulated by this code, or to cause any such work to be done, shall first make application to the building official and obtain the required permit	Building Permits, Plans and Specifications, and Inspections.	1.7.6.1.1.1	Permits required.	No person, firm, or corporation shall erect, construct, enlarge, alter, repair, relocate, improve, convert, or demolish any building, structure, or part thereof in the jurisdiction, or cause the same to be done, without first obtaining from the authority having jurisdiction a separate building permit for the work to be accomplished for each such building, structure, or temporary structure. Permits shall not be required for the following: (List of items)	Similar
Permits	105.2	Work exempt from permit.	Exemptions from permit requirements of this code shall not be deemed to grant authorization for any work to be done in any manner in violation of the provisions of this code or any other laws or ordinances of this jurisdiction. Permits shall not be required for the following: Building: 1. One-story detached accessory structures used as tool and storage sheds, playhouses and similar uses, provided the floor area does not exceed 120 square feet (11.15 m2). 2. Fences not over 6 feet (1829 mm) high. 3. Oil derricks. 4. Retaining walls which are not over 4 feet (1219 mm) in height measured from the bottom of the footing to the top of the wall, unless supporting a surcharge or impounding Class I, II or III-A liquids. 5. Water tanks supported directly on grade if the capacity does not exceed 5,000 gallons (18 925 L) and the ratio of height to diameter or width does not exceed 2 to 1. 6. Sidewalks and driveways not more than 30 inches (762 mm) above grade and not over any basement or story below and which are not part of an accessible route. 7. Painting, papering, tiling, carpeting, cabinets, counter tops and similar finish work. 8. Temporary motion picture, television and theater stage sets and scenery. 9. Prefabricated swimming pools accessory to a Group R-3 occupancy, as applicable in Section 101.2, which are less than 24 inches (610 mm) deep, do not exceed 5,000 gallons (18 925 L) and are installed entirely above ground. 10. Shade cloth structures constructed for nursery or agricultural purposes and not including service systems. 11. Swings and other playground equipment accessory to	Building Permits, Plans and Specifications, and Inspections.	1.7.6.1.1.1	Permits required.	No person, firm, or corporation shall erect, construct, enlarge, alter, repair, relocate, improve, convert, or demolish any building, structure, or part thereof in the jurisdiction, or cause the same to be done, without first obtaining from the authority having jurisdiction a separate building permit for the work to be accomplished for each such building, structure, or temporary structure. Permits shall not be required for the following: (List of items)	Similar

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			detached one- and two-family dwellings. 12. Window awnings supported by an exterior wall which do not project more than 54 inches (1372 mm) from the exterior wall and do not require additional support of Group R-3, as applicable in Section 101.2, and Group U occupancies. 13. Movable cases, counters and partitions not over 5 feet 9 inches (1753 mm) in height. Electrical: Repairs and maintenance: Minor repair work, including the replacement of lamps or the connection of approved portable electrical equipment to approved permanently installed receptacles. Radio and television transmitting stations: The provisions of this code shall not apply to electrical equipment used for radio and television transmissions, but do apply to equipment and wiring for power supply, the installations of towers and antennas. Temporary testing systems: A permit shall not be required for the testing or servicing of electrical equipment or apparatus. Gas: 1. Portable heating appliance. 2. Replacement of any minor part that does not alter approval of equipment or make such equipment unsafe. Mechanical: 1. Portable heating appliance. 2. Portable ventilation equipment. 3. Portable cooling unit. 4. Steam, hot or chilled water piping within any heating or cooling equipment regulated by this code. 5. Replacement of any part which does not alter its approval or make it unsafe. 6. Portable evaporative cooler. 7. Self-contained refrigeration system containing 10 pounds (4.54 kg) or less of refrigerant and actuated by motors of 1 horsepower (746 W) or less. Plumbing: 1. The stopping of leaks in drains, water, soil, waste or vent pipe provided, however, that if any concealed trap, drain pipe, water, soil, waste or vent pipe becomes defective and it becomes necessary to remove and replace the same with new material, such work shall be considered as new work and a permit shall be obtained and inspection made as provided in this code. 2. The clearing of stoppages or the repairing of leaks in pipes, valves or fixtures, and the removal and reinstallation of water closets, provided such repairs do not involve or require the replacement or rearrangement of valves, pipes or fixtures.					
Permits	105.2.1	Emergency repairs.	Where equipment replacements and repairs must be performed in an emergency situation, the permit application shall be submitted within the next working business day to the building official.	Unsafe Buildings and Fire Hazards.	1.7.5.3.7.1	Emergency Action.	When, in the opinion of the authority having jurisdiction, an imminent danger exists, the authority having jurisdiction shall be authorized to order the occupants to vacate, or temporarily close for use or occupancy, the rights-of-way, sidewalks, streets, or adjacent buildings or nearby areas. The authority having jurisdiction shall have the authority to institute such other temporary safeguards as deemed necessary. The authority having jurisdiction shall be authorized to employ the necessary labor and materials to perform the required work. The authority	Different-NFPA does not have time limit.

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							having jurisdiction shall promptly notify the local emergency services of buildings posted as unsafe and ordered to be vacated. The authority having jurisdiction shall also notify the emergency services when unsafe conditions have been remedied and the building is safe for occupancy and use.	
Permits	105.2.2	Repairs.	Application or notice to the building official is not required for ordinary repairs to structures, replacement of lamps or the connection of approved portable electrical equipment to approved permanently installed receptacles. Such repairs shall not include the cutting away of any wall, partition or portion thereof, the removal or cutting of any structural beam or load-bearing support, or the removal or change of any required means of egress, or rearrangement of parts of a structure affecting the egress requirements; nor shall ordinary repairs include addition to, alteration of, replacement or relocation of any standpipe, water supply, sewer, drainage, drain leader, gas, soil, waste, vent or similar piping, electric wiring or mechanical or other work affecting public health or general safety	Building Permits, Plans and Specifications, and Inspections.	1.7.6.1.1.1	Permits required.	No person, firm, or corporation shall erect, construct, enlarge, alter, repair, relocate, improve, convert, or demolish any building, structure, or part thereof in the jurisdiction, or cause the same to be done, without first obtaining from the authority having jurisdiction a separate building permit for the work to be accomplished for each such building, structure, or temporary structure. Permits shall not be required for the following: (List of items)	Similar
Permits	105.3	Application for permit.	To obtain a permit, the applicant shall first file an application therefore in writing on a form furnished by the department of building safety for that purpose. Such application shall: 1. Identify and describe the work to be covered by the permit for which application is made. 2. Describe the land on which the proposed work is to be done by legal description, street address or similar description that will readily identify and definitely locate the proposed building or work. 3. Indicate the use and occupancy for which the proposed work is intended. 4. Be accompanied by construction documents and other information as required in Section 106.3. 5. State the valuation of the proposed work. 6. Be signed by the applicant, or the applicant's authorized agent. 7. Give such other data and information as required by the building official.	Building Permits, Plans and Specifications, and Inspections.	1.7.6.2.1	Application Requirements.	To obtain a permit, the applicant shall first file an application therefore in writing on a form supplied for that purpose by the department of building and safety. Such application shall include the following: (List of items)	Similar
Permits	105.3.1	Action on application.	The building official shall examine or cause to be examined applications for permits and amendments thereto within a reasonable time after filing. If the application or the construction documents do not conform to the requirements of pertinent laws, the building official shall reject such application in writing, stating the reasons therefore. If the building official is satisfied that the proposed work conforms to the requirements of this code and laws and ordinances applicable thereto, the building official shall issue a permit therefore as soon as practicable.	Building Permits, Plans and Specifications, and Inspections.	1.7.6.3.2.1	Examination of plans.	The authority having jurisdiction shall examine all plans and applications for permits and amendments thereto for their compliance with this Code. If the applications or the plans do not conform to the requirements of all pertinent laws, the authority having jurisdiction shall reject such application for a building permit in writing, stating the reasons therefore. Plans that are rejected shall be returned for corrections. If, upon examination, the application, plans, and specifications are found to comply with the requirements of this Code, the plans shall be signed by the authority having jurisdiction or its deputy and shall be stamped "approved."	Similar
Permits	105.4	Validity of permit.	The issuance or granting of a permit shall not be construed to be a permit for, or an approval of, any violation of any of the provisions of this code or of any other ordinance of the jurisdiction. Permits presuming	Building Permits, Plans and Specifications,	1.7.6.5.2.1	Compliance with the Code.	Issuing or granting of a permit or approval of plans and specifications by the authority having jurisdiction shall not be construed to be a permit for, or an approval of, any violations of any of the provisions of	Similar

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			to give authority to violate or cancel the provisions of this code or other ordinances of the jurisdiction shall not be valid. The issuance of a permit based on construction documents and other data shall not prevent the building official from requiring the correction of errors in the construction documents and other data. The building official is also authorized to prevent occupancy or use of a structure where in violation of this code or of any other ordinances of this jurisdiction.	and Inspections.			this Code. No permit presuming to give authority to violate or cancel any of the provisions of this Code shall be valid, except insofar as the performance of the work that it authorizes is lawful.	
Construction Documents	106.1	Submittal documents.	Construction documents, special inspection and structural observation programs, and other data shall be submitted in one or more sets with each application for a permit. The construction documents shall be prepared by a registered design professional where required by the statutes of the jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed. Where special conditions exist, the building official is authorized to require additional construction documents to be prepared by a registered design professional. Exception: The building official is authorized to waive the submission of construction documents and other data not required to be prepared by a registered design professional if it is found that the nature of the work applied for is such that review of construction documents is not necessary to obtain compliance with this code.	Building Permits, Plans and Specifications, and Inspections.	1.7.6.3.1.1	Plans and Specifications Requirements.	Each application for a permit shall be accompanied by two sets of plans, specifications, and calculations when required by the authority having jurisdiction.	Similar
Construction Documents	106.1.1	Information on construction documents.	Construction documents shall be dimensioned and drawn upon suitable material. Electronic media documents are permitted to be submitted when approved by the building official. Construction documents shall be of sufficient clarity to indicate the location, nature and extent of the work proposed and show in detail that it will conform to the provisions of this code and relevant laws, ordinances, rules and regulations, as determined by the building official.	Building Permits, Plans and Specifications, and Inspections.	1.7.6.3.1.4	Plans and Specifications Requirements.	Plans shall be drawn to scale, shall be identified by name of designer and owner on every sheet, and shall be mechanically reproduced prints on substantial paper or cloth. A plot plan shall show all occupied and unoccupied parts of the lot or lots. The use, name, and occupancy of all parts of the building shall be shown, including all foundations, wall sections, floor plans, elevations, and structural details. Mechanical, plumbing, electrical, fire sprinkler, and alarm details shall be shown on the plans and represent the designs for those disciplines, along with such other information to show clearly the nature, character, and location of the proposed work.	Similar
Construction Documents	106.1.1.1	Fire protection system shop drawings.	Shop drawings for the fire protection system(s) shall be submitted to indicate conformance with this code and the construction documents and shall be approved prior to the start of system installation. Shop drawings shall contain all information as required by the referenced installation standards in Chapter 9.	Building Permits, Plans and Specifications, and Inspections.	1.7.6.3.1.7	Plans and Specifications Requirements.	The construction documents and shop drawings submitted to the authority having jurisdiction shall contain sufficient detail for evaluation of the protected hazards and the effectiveness of the system. The shop drawings for the installation of fire protection systems shall be submitted for review and approval prior to the installation of a fire protection system.	Similar
Construction Documents	106.1.2	Means of egress.	The construction documents shall show in sufficient detail the location, construction, size and character of all portions of the means of egress in compliance with the provisions of this code. In other than occupancies in Groups R-2, R-3, as applicable in Section 101.2, and I-1, the construction documents shall designate the number of occupants to be accommodated on	Plans and Specifications	1.7.6.3.1.4		Plans shall be drawn to scale, shall be identified by name of designer and owner on every sheet, and shall be mechanically reproduced prints on substantial paper or cloth. A plot plan shall show all occupied and unoccupied parts of the lot or lots. The use, name, and occupancy of all parts of the building shall be shown, including all foundations, wall	Similar

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			every floor, and in all rooms and spaces.				sections, floor plans, elevations, and structural details. Mechanical, plumbing, electrical, fire sprinkler, and alarm details shall be shown on the plans and represent the designs for those disciplines, along with such other information to show clearly the nature, character, and location of the proposed work.	
Construction Documents	106.1.3	Exterior wall envelope.	Construction documents for all buildings shall describe the exterior wall envelope in sufficient detail to determine compliance with this code. The construction documents shall provide details of the exterior wall envelope as required, including flashing, intersections with dissimilar materials, corners, end details, control joints, intersections at roof, eaves or parapets, means of drainage, water-resistive membrane and details around openings. The construction documents shall include manufacturer's installation instructions that provide supporting documentation that the proposed penetration and opening details described in the construction documents maintain the weather resistance of the exterior wall envelope. The supporting documentation shall fully describe the exterior wall system, which was tested, where applicable, as well as the test procedure used.	Plans and Specifications	1.7.6.3.1.4		Plans shall be drawn to scale, shall be identified by name of designer and owner on every sheet, and shall be mechanically reproduced prints on substantial paper or cloth. A plot plan shall show all occupied and unoccupied parts of the lot or lots. The use, name, and occupancy of all parts of the building shall be shown, including all foundations, wall sections, floor plans, elevations, and structural details. Mechanical, plumbing, electrical, fire sprinkler, and alarm details shall be shown on the plans and represent the designs for those disciplines, along with such other information to show clearly the nature, character, and location of the proposed work.	Similar
Construction Documents	106.2	Site plan.	The construction documents submitted with the application for permit shall be accompanied by a site plan showing to scale the size and location of new construction and existing structures on the site, distances from lot lines, the established street grades and the proposed finished grades and, as applicable, flood hazard areas, floodways, and design flood elevations; and it shall be drawn in accordance with an accurate boundary line survey. In the case of demolition, the site plan shall show construction to be demolished and the location and size of existing structures and construction that are to remain on the site or plot. The building official is authorized to waive or modify the requirement for a site plan when the application for permit is for alteration or repair or when otherwise warranted.	Surveyor's Certificate Requirements	1.7.6.2.2		Application for permit for new construction and additions shall be accompanied by a registered land surveyor's certificate and plan in duplicate on which shall be indicated clearly the following:	Similar
Construction Documents	106.5	Retention of construction documents.	One set of approved construction documents shall be retained by the building official for a period of not less than 180 days from date of completion of the permitted work, or as required by state or local laws	Building Permits, Plans and Specifications, and Inspections.	1.7.6.3.4.1	Approved Plans.	The authority having jurisdiction shall retain one set of the approved plans, specifications, and computations. The other set shall be kept at the building site, open to inspection at all times when the offices of the jurisdiction are open.	Property corner stakes
Inspections	109.1	General.	Construction or work for which a permit is required shall be subject to inspection by the building official and such construction or work shall remain accessible and exposed for inspection purposes until approved. Approval as a result of an inspection shall not be construed to be an approval of a violation of the provisions of this code or of other ordinances of the jurisdiction. Inspections presuming to give authority to violate or cancel the provisions of this code or of other ordinances of the jurisdiction shall not be valid. It shall	Building Permits, Plans and Specifications, and Inspections.	1.7.6.6.1.1	Inspection Requirements.	Before issuing a permit, the authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted to inspect any building or structure for which an application has been received for a permit to enlarge, alter, repair, relocate, demolish, or change the occupancy thereof. The authority having jurisdiction shall inspect all buildings and structures from time to time during the work for which a permit was issued and on completion of the work. The authority having jurisdiction shall cause to be kept a record of every	Property line dimensions

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			be the duty of the permit applicant to cause the work to remain accessible and exposed for inspection purposes. Neither the building official nor the jurisdiction shall be liable for expense entailed in the removal or replacement of any material required to allow inspection.				inspection and of all violations of this Code and of the correction and disposition of such violations.	
Inspections	109.2	Preliminary inspection.	Before issuing a permit, the building official is authorized to examine or cause to be examined buildings, structures and sites for which an application has been filed.	Building Permits, Plans and Specifications, and Inspections.	1.7.6.6.1.3	Inspection Requirements.	All construction or work for which a permit is required shall be subject to mandatory inspections by the authority having jurisdiction as prescribed in 1.7.6.6.3, and certain types of construction shall have special engineering inspections as specified in Chapter 40. Prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy, a final inspection shall be made by the authority having jurisdiction of all construction or work for which a permit has been issued.	Existing structures and their location
Inspections	109.3	Required inspections.	The building official, upon notification, shall make the inspections set forth in Sections 109.3.1 through 109.3.10.	Building Permits, Plans and Specifications, and Inspections.	1.7.6.6.3.3	Mandatory Inspections.	The permit holder or permit holder's agent shall notify the authority having jurisdiction of the time when a given stage of construction will be ready for inspection. The authority having jurisdiction shall then make such called inspection and other inspection as necessary, and it either shall approve in writing on the permit card that stage of the construction as completed or shall notify the permit holder or permit holder's agent specifically wherein the work fails to comply with the provisions of this Code.	Existing rights-of-way
Certificate of Occupancy	110.1	Use and occupancy.	No building or structure shall be used or occupied, and no change in the existing occupancy classification of a building or structure or portion thereof shall be made until the building official has issued a certificate of occupancy therefore as provided herein. Issuance of a certificate of occupancy shall not be construed as an approval of a violation of the provisions of this code or of other ordinances of the jurisdiction	Certificate of Occupancy.	1.7.6.8.1.1	Certificate Requirements.	No building hereafter erected, altered, enlarged, or relocated or for which a change of occupancy has been made, shall be used in whole or in part until a certificate of occupancy has been issued by the authority having jurisdiction certifying that the building and occupancy are in accordance with the provisions of this Code and all other laws and regulations applying thereto. When the building or part thereof complies with the provisions of all pertinent laws and regulations, the authority having jurisdiction shall issue the certificate of occupancy for the building or part thereof. A certificate of occupancy for places of assembly shall indicate thereon, and make record of, the number of persons for whom such certificate is issued. In all manufacturing, commercial, storage, or warehouse occupancies, the design live loads shall be plainly posted.	Sidewalks
Certificate of Occupancy	110.2	Certificate issued.	After the building official inspects the building or structure and finds no violations of the provisions of this code or other laws that are enforced by the department of building safety, the building official shall issue a certificate of occupancy that contains the following: 1. The building permit number. 2. The address of the structure. 3. The name and address of the owner. 4. A description of that portion of the structure for which the certificate is issued. 5. A statement that the described portion of the structure	Certificate of Occupancy.	1.7.6.8.1.2	Certificate Requirements.	When, in the opinion of the authority having jurisdiction, any building altered or enlarged, or both, is in compliance with this Code, the owner shall be issued a letter affirming compliance in lieu of a certificate of occupancy.	Easements

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			has been inspected for compliance with the requirements of this code for the occupancy and division of occupancy and the use for which the proposed occupancy is classified. 6. The name of the building official. 7. The edition of the code under which the permit was issued. 8. The use and occupancy, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 3. 9. The type of construction as defined in Chapter 6. 10. The design occupant load. 11. If an automatic sprinkler system is provided, whether the sprinkler system is required. 12. Any special stipulations and conditions of the building permit.					
Violations	113.1	Unlawful acts.	It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, construct, alter, extend, repair, move, remove, demolish or occupy any building, structure or equipment regulated by this code, or cause same to be done, in conflict with or in violation of any of the provisions of this code.	Organization.	1.7.1.5	Unlawful Occupancy.	Whenever any building or part thereof is being used or occupied contrary to the provisions of this Code, the authority having jurisdiction is hereby authorized to order such use or occupancy discontinued and the building or part thereof vacated. Such order shall be in writing, served on the person(s) using or causing to be used such building or parts thereof. Within a 30-day period after receipt of notice or order, such building or part thereof shall be made to comply with the requirements of this Code; however, in the event of an emergency, 1.7.5.3.7 and 1.7.5.3.8 shall apply.	Street zoning and property zoning of record
Violations	113.2	Notice of violation.	The building official is authorized to serve a notice of violation or order on the person responsible for the erection, construction, alteration, extension, repair, moving, removal, demolition or occupancy of a building or structure in violation of the provisions of this code, or in violation of a permit or certificate issued under the provisions of this code. Such order shall direct the discontinuance of the illegal action or condition and the abatement of the violation.	Compliance of Buildings and Structures.	1.7.5.3.4	Notice of Violation.	At least 14 days prior to posting a noncomplying building, the authority having jurisdiction shall give the owner of the premises written notice by certified mail, addressed to the owner's last known address. If proof of service by certified mail is not completed by signed return receipt, a copy of the written notice shall be affixed to the structure concerned, and such procedure shall be considered proper service, and the time for compliance stipulated in the notice shall commence with the date on which such notice is so affixed. This written notice shall state the defects that constitute a violation of this Code and prescribe the action to be taken by the owner of the building to comply with the Code and the time within which compliance must be accomplished. Such time shall be reasonable under the circumstances of the case, subject to reasonable extension when requested in writing, for reasons that the authority having jurisdiction considers as justifying an extension of time. All extensions of time shall be by written approval of the authority having jurisdiction. In addition, this written notice shall explain the right of appeal ...	Critical elevations and building setbacks required by law
Violations	113.3	Prosecution of violation.	If the notice of violation is not complied with promptly, the building official is authorized to request the legal counsel of the jurisdiction to institute the appropriate proceeding at law or in equity to restrain, correct or abate such violation, or to require the removal or termination of the unlawful occupancy of the building or structure in violation of the provisions of this code or of the order or direction made pursuant thereto.	Compliance of Buildings and Structures.	1.7.5.3.5.1	Recording of Notice of Violation.	If the owner of the property has not complied with the requirements as stated in the notice of violation within the time specified, the authority having jurisdiction shall file an appropriate instrument in the office of the clerk of the circuit court, to be recorded in the public records of the jurisdiction in which the violation occurred, indicating that violations of this Code, and of 1.7.5.3.4 thereof, exist upon the	General block plan

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							property involved.	
Violations	113.4	Violation penalties.	Any person who violates a provision of this code or fails to comply with any of the requirements thereof or who erects, constructs, alters or repairs a building or structure in violation of the approved construction documents or directive of the building official, or of a permit or certificate issued under the provisions of this code, shall be subject to penalties as prescribed by law.	Compliance of Buildings and Structures.	1.7.5.3.5.2	Recording of Notice of Violation.	The recording of the notice of violation shall constitute legal notice to all concerned, as well as to any subsequent purchasers, transferees, grantees, mortgagees, lessees, and all persons claiming or acquiring interest in the property.	Other pertinent survey data
Stop Work Order	114.1	Authority.	Whenever the building official finds any work regulated by this code being performed in a manner either contrary to the provisions of this code or dangerous or unsafe, the building official is authorized to issue a stop work order.	Organization.	1.7.1.4	Stop-Work Orders.	Whenever any work is being done contrary to provisions of this Code, the authority having jurisdiction is hereby authorized to order such work stopped. Such work shall immediately stop until authorized by the authority having jurisdiction to proceed.	Similar
Stop Work Order	114.2	Issuance.	The stop work order shall be in writing and shall be given to the owner of the property involved, or to the owner's agent, or to the person doing the work. Upon issuance of a stop work order, the cited work shall immediately cease. The stop work order shall state the reason for the order, and the conditions under which the cited work will be permitted to resume.	Organization.	1.7.1.4	Stop-Work Orders.	Whenever any work is being done contrary to provisions of this Code, the authority having jurisdiction is hereby authorized to order such work stopped. Such work shall immediately stop until authorized by the authority having jurisdiction to proceed.	Similar
Stop Work Order	114.3	Unlawful continuance.	Any person who shall continue any work after having been served with a stop work order, except such work as that person is directed to perform to remove a violation or unsafe condition, shall be subject to penalties as prescribed by law.	Organization.	1.7.1.4	Stop-Work Orders.	Whenever any work is being done contrary to provisions of this Code, the authority having jurisdiction is hereby authorized to order such work stopped. Such work shall immediately stop until authorized by the authority having jurisdiction to proceed.	Similar
Unsafe Structures and Equipment	115.1	Conditions.	Structures or existing equipment that are or hereafter become unsafe, insanitary or deficient because of inadequate means of egress facilities, inadequate light and ventilation, or which constitute a fire hazard, or are otherwise dangerous to human life or the public welfare, or that involve illegal or improper occupancy or inadequate maintenance, shall be deemed an unsafe condition. Unsafe structures shall be taken down and removed or made safe, as the building official deems necessary and as provided for in this section. A vacant structure that is not secured against entry shall be deemed unsafe	Unsafe Buildings and Fire Hazards.	1.7.5.3.1.1	Description of Unsafe Building.	All buildings that are, or that hereafter become, as follows shall be considered unsafe buildings: (List of conditions)	Similar
Unsafe Structures and Equipment	115.2	Record.	The building official shall cause a report to be filed on an unsafe condition. The report shall state the occupancy of the structure and the nature of the unsafe condition.	Unsafe Buildings and Fire Hazards.	1.7.5.3.3	Inspection of Unsafe Buildings.	The authority having jurisdiction, on his/her own initiative, or as a result of reports filed with the department of building and safety, shall examine or cause to be examined every building appearing to be or reported to be unsafe, and, if such is found to be an unsafe building as defined in 1.7.5.3.1.1, the authority having jurisdiction shall post the property on which the building is located and shall furnish the owner of such building with a written notice of violation. The manner of posting and furnishing written notice shall be as provided in 1.7.5.3.4 and 1.7.5.3.5, inclusive.	Similar
Unsafe	115.3	Notice.	If an unsafe condition is found, the building official	Unsafe	1.7.5.3.4	Notice of	At least 14 days prior to posting a noncomplying	Similar

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Structures and Equipment			shall serve on the owner, agent or person in control of the structure, a written notice that describes the condition deemed unsafe and specifies the required repairs or improvements to be made to abate the unsafe condition, or that requires the unsafe structure to be demolished within a stipulated time. Such notice shall require the person thus notified to declare immediately to the building official acceptance or rejection of the terms of the order.	Buildings and Fire Hazards.		Violation.	building, the authority having jurisdiction shall give the owner of the premises written notice by certified mail, addressed to the owner's last known address. If proof of service by certified mail is not completed by signed return receipt, a copy of the written notice shall be affixed to the structure concerned, and such procedure shall be considered proper service, and the time for compliance stipulated in the notice shall commence with the date on which such notice is so affixed. This written notice shall state the defects that constitute a violation of this Code and prescribe the action to be taken by the owner of the building to comply with the Code and the time within which compliance must be accomplished. Such time shall be reasonable under the circumstances of the case, subject to reasonable extension when requested in writing, for reasons that the authority having jurisdiction considers as justifying an extension of time. All extensions of time shall be by written approval of the authority having jurisdiction. In addition, ...	
Unsafe Structures and Equipment	115.4	Method of service.	Such notice shall be deemed properly served if a copy thereof is (a) delivered to the owner personally; (b) sent by certified or registered mail addressed to the owner at the last known address with the return receipt requested; or (c) delivered in any other manner as prescribed by local law. If the certified or registered letter is returned showing that the letter was not delivered, a copy thereof shall be posted in a conspicuous place in or about the structure affected by such notice. Service of such notice in the foregoing manner upon the owner's agent or upon the person responsible for the structure shall constitute service of notice upon the owner.	Unsafe Buildings and Fire Hazards.	1.7.5.3.4	Notice of Violation.	At least 14 days prior to posting a noncomplying building, the authority having jurisdiction shall give the owner of the premises written notice by certified mail, addressed to the owner's last known address. If proof of service by certified mail is not completed by signed return receipt, a copy of the written notice shall be affixed to the structure concerned, and such procedure shall be considered proper service, and the time for compliance stipulated in the notice shall commence with the date on which such notice is so affixed. This written notice shall state the defects that constitute a violation of this Code and prescribe the action to be taken by the owner of the building to comply with the Code and the time within which compliance must be accomplished. Such time shall be reasonable under the circumstances of the case, subject to reasonable extension when requested in writing, for reasons that the authority having jurisdiction considers as justifying an extension of time. All extensions of time shall be by written approval of the authority having jurisdiction. In addition, ...	Similar
Unsafe Structures and Equipment	115.5	Restoration.	The structure or equipment determined to be unsafe by the building official is permitted to be restored to a safe condition. To the extent that repairs, alterations or additions are made or a change of occupancy occurs during the restoration of the structure, such repairs, alterations, additions or change of occupancy shall comply with the requirements of Section 105.2.2 and Chapter 34.	Unsafe Buildings and Fire Hazards.	1.7.5.3.8	Appeal and Review.	The owner of, or anyone having an interest in, a building that has been determined to be unsafe, concerning which a notice of violation has been served by the authority having jurisdiction as stated in the notice of violation, shall be permitted to appeal to the board of appeals, and such appeal shall be filed in accordance with the provisions of 1.7.3.6 and 1.7.3.7 prior to the expiration of the time allowed for compliance specified in such notice. In no case shall the appeal period be less than 15 days.	Similar
	Chapter 3	Use and Occupancy Classification						

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Classification.	302.1.1.1	Separation.	Where Table 302.1.1 requires a fire-resistance-rated separation, the incidental use area shall be separated from the remainder of the building with a fire barrier. Where Table 302.1.1 permits an automatic fire-extinguishing system without a fire barrier, the incidental use area shall be separated by construction capable of resisting the passage of smoke.	Service Equipment, Hazardous Operations or Processes, and Storage Facilities	16.3.2.1.1		Rooms containing high-pressure boilers, refrigerating machinery of other than domestic refrigerator type, large transformers, or other service equipment subject to possible explosion shall not be located directly under or abutting required exits. All such rooms shall be separated from other parts of the building by fire barriers in accordance with Section 8.4 having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour or shall be protected by automatic extinguishing systems in accordance with Section 55.3.	Similar
Classification.	302.1.1	Table 302.1.1	See Table. Specifically storage rooms over 100 square feet shall be separated with 1-hour construction or automatic fire-extinguishing system.	Hazardous Area Protection.	16.3.2.1.1	Service Equipment, Hazardous Operations or Processes, and Storage Facilities.	Rooms containing high-pressure boilers, refrigerating machinery of other than domestic refrigerator type, large transformers, or other service equipment subject to possible explosion shall not be located directly under or abutting required exits. All such rooms shall be separated from other parts of the building by fire barriers in accordance with Section 8.4 having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour or shall be protected by automatic extinguishing systems in accordance with Section 55.3.	Similar
Assembly Group A	303.1	Assembly Group A.	Assembly Group A occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for the gathering together of persons for purposes such as civic, social or religious functions, recreation, food or drink consumption or awaiting transportation. A room or space used for assembly purposes by less than 50 persons and accessory to another occupancy shall be included as a part of that occupancy. Assembly areas with less than 750 square feet (69.7 m2) and which are accessory to another occupancy according to Section 302.2.1 are not assembly occupancies. .... Assembly occupancies shall include the following: ... A-2 Assembly uses intended for food and/or drink consumption, including, but not limited to: Banquet halls, Nightclubs, Restaurants, Taverns and bars.	General Definitions.	3.3.371.1	Assembly Occupancy.	An occupancy (1) used for a gathering of 50 or more persons for deliberation, worship, entertainment, eating, drinking, amusement, awaiting transportation, or similar uses; or (2) used as a special amusement building, regardless of occupant load.	Similar-NFPA does not have sub-classifications.
	Chapter 4	Special Detailed Requirements Based on Use and Occupancy						
Stages and Platforms	410.1	Applicability.	The provisions of this section shall apply to all parts of buildings and structures that contain stages or platforms and similar appurtenances as herein defined.	Special Provisions.	16.4.5	Stages and Platforms.	Stages and Platforms.	Similar
Stages and Platforms	410.2	Definitions.	The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this section and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein. FLY GALLERY. A raised floor area above a stage from which the movement of scenery and operation of other stage effects are controlled. GRIDIRON. The structural framing over a stage supporting equipment for hanging or flying scenery and other stage effects. PINRAIL. A rail on or above a stage through which belaying pins are inserted and to which lines are fastened. PLATFORM. A raised area within a building used for..., the presentation of music, ...wherein there are no overhead hanging curtains, drops, scenery or stage	Special Provisions.	3.3.516	Stage.	A space within a building used for entertainment and utilizing drops or scenery or other stage effects.	Similar

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			effects other than lighting and sound. A temporary platform is one installed for not more than 30 days. PROSCENIUM WALL. The wall that separates the stage from the auditorium or assembly seating area. STAGE. A space within a building utilized for entertainment or presentations, which includes overhead hanging curtains, drops, scenery or stage effects other than lighting and sound...					
Stages and Platforms	410.3	Stages.	Stage construction shall comply with Sections 410.3.1 through 410.3.7.	Stages and Platforms.	16.4.5.2	Stage Construction.	Stage Construction.	Similar
Stages and Platforms	410.3.1	Stage construction.	Stages shall be constructed of materials as required for floors for the type of construction of the building in which such stages are located. Exceptions: 1. Stages of Type IIB or IV construction with a nominal 2-inch (51 mm) wood deck, provided that the stage is separated from other areas in accordance with Section 410.3.5. 2. In buildings of Type IIA, IIIA and VA construction, a fire-resistance-rated floor is not required, provided the space below the stage is equipped with an automatic fire-extinguishing system in accordance with Section 903 or 904. 3. In all types of construction, the finished floor shall be constructed of wood or approved noncombustible materials. Openings through stage floors shall be equipped with tight-fitting, solid wood trap doors with approved safety locks.	Stages and Platforms.	16.4.5.2.1	Stage Construction.	Regular stages shall be constructed of materials as required for the type of construction of the building in which they are located. In all cases, the finished floor shall be permitted to be of wood.	Similar
Stages and Platforms	410.3.1.1	Stage height and area.	Stage areas shall be measured to include the entire performance area and adjacent backstage and support areas not separated from the performance area by fire-resistance-rated construction. Stage height shall be measured from the lowest point on the stage floor to the highest point of the roof or floor deck above the stage.	Stages and Platforms.	16.4.5.2.2	Stage Construction.	Legitimate stages shall be constructed of materials required for Type I buildings, except that the area extending from the proscenium opening to the back wall of the stage, and for a distance of 6 ft (183 cm) beyond the proscenium opening on each side, shall be permitted to be constructed of steel or heavy timber covered with a wood floor not less than 1½ in. (3.8 cm) in actual thickness.	Different-NFPA only for stages. The structure in the Station was not a stage but a platform.
Stages and Platforms	410.3.3	Exterior stage doors.	Where protection of openings is required, exterior exit doors shall be protected with fire doors that comply with Section 715. Exterior openings that are located on the stage for means of egress or loading and unloading purposes, and that are likely to be open during occupancy of the theater, shall be constructed with vestibules to prevent air drafts into the auditorium.	Not addressed	Not addressed	Not addressed		Different-NFPA does not directly address egress from stages.
Stages and Platforms	410.3.4	Proscenium wall.	Where the stage height is greater than 50 feet (15 240 mm), all portions of the stage shall be completely separated from the seating area by a proscenium wall with not less than a 2-hour fire-resistance rating extending continuously from the foundation to the roof.	Stages and Platforms.	16.4.5.5	Proscenium Walls.	Legitimate stages shall be completely separated from the seating area by a proscenium wall of not less than 2-hour fire-resistive noncombustible or limited-combustible construction. The proscenium wall shall extend at least 4 ft (122 cm) above the roof of the auditorium in combustible construction. All openings in the proscenium wall of a legitimate stage shall be protected by a fire assembly having a 1½-hour fire protection rating. Exception No. 1: The main proscenium opening used for viewing performances shall be provided with an automatic-closing fire-resistive curtain as described in 16.4.5.6. Exception No. 2: Proscenium walls shall not be required in smoke-protected assembly seating	Similar

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							facilities constructed and operated in accordance with 16.4.2.	
Stages and Platforms	410.3.5	Proscenium curtain.	The proscenium opening of every stage with a height greater than 50 feet (15 240 mm) shall be provided with a curtain of approved material or an approved water curtain complying with Section 903.3.1.1. The curtain shall be designed and installed to intercept hot gases, flames and smoke, and to prevent a glow from a severe fire on the stage from showing on the auditorium side for a period of 20 minutes. The closing of the curtain from the full open position shall be affected in less than 30 seconds, but the last 8 feet (2438 mm) of travel shall require not less than 5 seconds.	Stages and Platforms.	16.4.5.5	Proscenium Walls.	Legitimate stages shall be completely separated from the seating area by a proscenium wall of not less than 2-hour fire-resistive noncombustible or limited-combustible construction. The proscenium wall shall extend at least 4 ft (122 cm) above the roof of the auditorium in combustible construction. All openings in the proscenium wall of a legitimate stage shall be protected by a fire assembly having a 1½-hour fire protection rating. Exception No. 1: The main proscenium opening used for viewing performances shall be provided with an automatic-closing fire-resistive curtain as described in 16.4.5.6. Exception No. 2: Proscenium walls shall not be required in smoke-protected assembly seating facilities constructed and operated in accordance with 16.4.2.	Similar
Stages and Platforms	410.3.6	Scenery.	Combustible materials used in sets and scenery shall be rendered flame resistant in accordance with Section 805 and the International Fire Code. Foam plastics and materials containing foam plastics shall comply with Section 2603 and the International Fire Code.	Not addressed	Not addressed	Not addressed		Similar. NFPA addresses in NFPA 1 as it is considered an operational matter.
Stages and Platforms	410.3.7	Stage ventilation.	Emergency ventilation shall be provided for stages larger than 1,000 square feet (93 m2) in floor area, or with a stage height greater than 50 feet (15 240 mm). Such ventilation shall comply with Section 410.3.7.1 or 410.3.7.2	Stages and Platforms.	16.4.5.4.2	Roof Vents.	(A) Two or more vents shall be located near the center of, and above the highest part of, the stage area. (B) The vents shall be raised above the roof and shall provide a net-free vent area equal to 5 percent of the stage area. (C) Vents shall be constructed to open automatically by approved heat-activated devices. (D) Supplemental means shall be provided for manual operation and periodic testing of the ventilator from the stage floor. (E) Vents shall be labeled.	Similar
Stages and Platforms	410.4	Platform construction.	Permanent platforms shall be constructed of materials as required for the type of construction of the building in which the permanent platform is located. Permanent platforms are permitted to be constructed of fire-retardant-treated wood for Type I, II, and IV construction where the platforms are not more than 30 inches (762mm) above the main floor, and not more than one-third of the room floor area and not more than 3,000 square feet (279 m2) in area. Where the space beneath the permanent platform is used for storage or any other purpose other than equipment, wiring or plumbing, the floor construction shall not be less than 1-hour fire-resistant construction. Where the space beneath the permanent platform is used only for equipment, wiring or plumbing, the underside of the permanent platform need not be protected.	Stages and Platforms.	16.4.5.1	Platform Construction.	Temporary platforms shall be permitted to be constructed of any materials. The space between the floor and the platform above shall not be used for any purpose other than electrical wiring to platform equipment.(A) Permanent platforms shall be constructed of materials as required for the type of construction of the building in which the permanent platform is located, except that the finished floor shall be permitted to be of wood in all types of construction.(B) Where the space beneath the platform is used for storage or any purpose other than equipment wiring or plumbing, the floor shall not be of less than 1-hour fire-resistive construction.	Similar
Stages and Platforms	410.5	Dressing and appurtenant	Dressing and appurtenant rooms shall comply with Sections 410.5.1 through 410.5.4.	Not addressed	Not addressed	Not addressed		Different-NFPA does not

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		rooms.						address.
Stages and Platforms	410.5.2	Separation from each other.	Dressing rooms, scene docks, property rooms, workshops, storerooms and compartments appurtenant to the stage shall be separated from each other by fire barrier wall and horizontal assemblies, or both, with not less than a 1-hour fire-resistance rating with approved opening protectives.	Accessory Rooms.	16.4.5.3		Workshops, storerooms, permanent dressing rooms, and other accessory spaces contiguous to stages shall be separated from each other and other building areas by 1-hour fire resistance–rated construction and protected openings. Exception: A separation shall not be required for stages having a floor area not exceeding 1000 ft2 (93 m2).	Similar
Stages and Platforms	410.5.3	Opening protectives.	Openings other than to trunk rooms and the necessary doorways at stage level shall not connect such rooms with the stage, and such openings shall be protected with fire door assemblies that comply with Section 715	Not addressed	Not addressed	Not addressed		Different-NFPA does not address.
Stages and Platforms	410.5.4	Stage exits.	At least one approved means of egress shall be provided from each side of the stage; and from each side of the space under the stage. At least one means of escape shall be provided from each fly gallery and from the gridiron. A steel ladder, alternating tread stairway or spiral stairway is permitted to be provided from the gridiron to a scuttle in the stage roof.	Number of Exits	16.2.4.6		A second means of egress shall not be required from lighting and access catwalks, galleries, and gridirons where a means of escape to a floor or a roof is provided. Ladders, alternating tread devices, or spiral stairs shall be permitted in such means of escape.	Similar
Stages and Platforms	410.6	Automatic sprinkler system.	Stages shall be equipped with an automatic fire-extinguishing system in accordance with Chapter 9. The system shall be installed under the roof and gridiron, in the tie and fly galleries and in places behind the proscenium wall of the stage and in dressing rooms, lounges, workshops and storerooms accessory to such stages. Exceptions: 1. Sprinklers are not required under stage areas less than 4 feet (1219 mm) in clear height utilized exclusively for storage of tables and chairs, provided the concealed space is separated from the adjacent spaces by not less than 5/8-inch (15.9 mm) Type X gypsum board. 2. Sprinklers are not required for stages 1,000 square feet (93m2) or less in area and 50 feet (15 240 mm) or less in height where curtains, scenery or other combustible hangings are not retractable vertically. Combustible hangings shall be limited to a single main curtain, borders, legs and a single backdrop.	Stages and Platforms.	16.4.5.9	Fire Protection.	Every stage shall be protected by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in compliance with Section 55.3. The protection shall be provided throughout the stage and in storerooms, workshops, permanent dressing rooms, and other accessory spaces contiguous to such stages. Exception No. 1: Sprinklers shall not be required for stages of 1000 ft2 (93 m2) or less and of 50 ft (15 m) or less in height where curtains, scenery, or other combustible hangings are not retractable vertically. Combustible hangings shall be limited to a single main curtain, borders, legs, and a single backdrop. Exception No. 2: Sprinklers shall not be required under stage areas less than 4 ft (1.2 m) in clear height used exclusively for chair or table storage and lined on the inside with -in. (1.6-cm) Type X gypsum wallboard or an approved equivalent.	Similar
Stages and Platforms	410.7	Standpipes.	Standpipe systems shall be provided in accordance with Section 905.	Stages and Platforms.	16.4.5.10	Standpipes or Hose Connections.	Regular stages over 1000 ft2 (93 m2) in area and all legitimate stages shall be equipped with 1½-in. (38-mm) hose lines for first aid fire fighting at each side of the stage. Hose connections shall be in accordance with NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, unless Class II or Class III standpipes in accordance with NFPA 14, Standard for the Installation of Standpipe, Private Hydrant, and Hose Systems, are used.	Similar
	Chapter 5	General Building Heights and Areas						
General Height and Area Limitations	503.1	General.	The height and area for buildings of different construction types shall be governed by the intended use of the building and shall not exceed the limits in Table 503 except as modified hereafter. Each part of a building included within the exterior walls or the exterior walls and fire walls where provided shall be	Height and Area Limitations.	7.4.1	General.	Except as modified in Section 7.4 through Section 7.6, the heights and areas of buildings, based on their intended occupancy and type of construction classification, shall not exceed the limits set forth in Table 7.4.1 where the values in Table 7.4.1 for sprinklered buildings apply to buildings protected	Similar-NFPA has slightly different base values.

IBC Section Title	IBC Section Number	IBC Number Title	Text	NFPA 5000 Section Title	NFPA 5000 Section Number	NFPA 5000 Number Title	Text	Analysis
			permitted to be a separate building.				throughout with an approved, electrically supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 55.3.1.1(1).	
General Height and Area Limitations	503	Table 0503.	See Table.	Height and Area Limitations.	7.4.1	General.	Table 7.4.1	Similar-NFPA has slightly different base values.
Area Modifications	506.1	General.	The areas limited by Table 503 shall be permitted to be increased due to frontage (If) and automatic sprinkler system protection (Is) in accordance with the following: (Equation 5-1)	Area Increases Permitted.	7.6.2	Area Increase.	The floor areas specified in Table 7.4.1 shall be permitted to be increased to account for frontage (I f) and automatic sprinkler protection (Is) in accordance with the following equation: (7.1)	Similar
Area Modifications	506.2	Frontage increase.	Every building shall adjoin or have access to a public way to receive an area increase for frontage. Where a building has more than 25 percent of its perimeter on a public way or open space having a minimum width of 20 feet (6096 mm), the frontage increase shall be determined in accordance with the following: (Equation 5-2)	Area Increases Permitted.	7.6.2.1	Frontage Increase.	When a building has more than 25 percent of its perimeter fronting or facing on a public way or open space having a minimum width of 20 ft (6 m), the frontage increase shall be determined in accordance with the following equations: (7.2) (7.3)	Similar
Area Modifications	506.3	Automatic sprinkler system increase.	Where a building is protected throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, the area limitation in Table 503 is permitted to be increased by an additional 200 percent (Is = 200 percent) for multistory buildings and an additional 300 percent (Is = 300 percent) for single-story buildings. These increases are permitted in addition to the height and story increases in accordance with Section 504.2. Exceptions: 1. Buildings with an occupancy in Group H-1, H-2 or H-3. 2. Fire-resistance rating substitution in accordance with Table 601, Note d.	Area Increases Permitted.	7.6.2.2	Automatic Sprinkler Increase	Buildings protected with an approved, electrically supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13 shall be permitted to have the following sprinkler (Is) area increases: (1) 200 percent (Is = 200) for buildings of two stories or more (2) 300 percent (Is = 300) for single-story buildings	Similar
Area Modifications	506.4	Area determination.	The maximum area of a building with more than one story shall be determined by multiplying the allowable area of the first floor (Aa), as determined in Section 506.1, by the number of stories as listed below. 1. For two-story buildings, multiply by 2; 2. For three-story or higher buildings, multiply by 3; and, 3. No story shall exceed the allowable area per floor (Aa), as determined in Section 506.1 for the occupancies on that floor. Exceptions: 1. Unlimited area buildings in accordance with Section 507. 2. The maximum area of a building equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2 shall be determined by multiplying the allowable area per floor (Aa), as determined in Section 506.1 by the number of stories.	Area Increases Permitted.	7.6.2	Area Increase.	The floor areas specified in Table 7.4.1 shall be permitted to be increased to account for frontage (I f) and automatic sprinkler protection (Is) in accordance with the following equation: (7.1)	Similar
	Chapter 6	Types of Construction						
Construction Classification	602.1	General.	Building and structures erected or to be erected, altered, or extended in height or area shall be classified in one of the construction types defined in Sections 602.2 through 602.5. The building elements shall have a fire-resistance rating not less than that specified in Table 601 and exterior walls shall have a	Construction Types.	7.2.1.1	General.	All buildings and parts of buildings hereafter constructed shall conform to the requirements for the specific types of construction as provided in this chapter and shall comply with the applicable requirements of other chapters and sections of this Code.	Similar

IBC Section Title	IBC Section Number	IBC Number Title	Text	NFPA 5000 Section Title	NFPA 5000 Section Number	NFPA 5000 Number Title	Text	Analysis
			fire-resistance rating not less than that specified in Table 602.					
Construction Classification	602.5	Type V.	Type V construction is that type of construction in which the structural elements, exterior walls and interior walls are of any materials permitted by this code	Construction Types.	7.2.6	Type V (111 or 000) Construction.	Type V (111 or 000) construction shall be that type in which exterior walls, bearing walls, columns, beams, girders, trusses, arches, floors, and roofs are entirely or partially of wood or other approved material.	Similar
	Chapter 7	Fire-Resistance-Rated Construction						
Concealed Spaces	717.1	General.	Fireblocking and draftstopping shall be installed in combustible concealed locations in accordance with this section. Fireblocking shall comply with Section 717.2. Draftstopping in floor/ceiling spaces and attic spaces shall comply with Sections 717.3 and 717.4, respectively. The permitted use of combustible materials in concealed spaces of noncombustible buildings shall be limited to the applications indicated in Section 717.5.	Concealed Spaces.	8.14.1.1	Draft Stops.	Any concealed combustible space in which building materials having a flame spread index greater than Class A are exposed shall be draftstopped as follows: (1) Every unoccupied attic space shall be subdivided by draftstops into areas not to exceed 3000 ft2 (280 m2). (2) Any concealed space between the ceiling and the floor or roof above shall be draftstopped for the full depth of the space along the line of support for the floor or roof structural members and, if necessary, at other locations to form areas not to exceed 1000 ft2 (93 m2) for any space between the ceiling and floor and 3000 ft2 (280 m2) for any space between the ceiling and roof.	Similar
Concealed Spaces	717.2	Fireblocking.	In combustible construction, fireblocking shall be installed to cut off concealed draft openings (both vertical and horizontal) and shall form an effective barrier between floors, between a top story and a roof or attic space. Fireblocking shall be installed in the locations specified in Sections 717.2.2 through 717.2.7.	Concealed Spaces.	8.14.2.1	Fireblocks.	Concealed spaces constructed of combustible materials shall be fireblocked as follows: (1) In exterior and interior stud walls, at ceilings and floor levels (2) In combustible stud walls and partitions including furred spaces, placed so that the maximum dimension of a concealed space is 8 ft (2440 mm) (3) At all interconnections between concealed vertical and horizontal spaces such as those that occur at soffits, drop ceilings, and cove ceiling (4) In concealed spaces between stair stringers at the top and bottom of the run (5) At openings around vents, pipes, and ducts at ceiling and floor levels (6) In the spaces between chimneys and wood framing, which are to be solidly filled with approved materials	Similar
Concealed Spaces	717.2.1	Fireblocking materials.	Fireblocking shall consist of 2-inch nominal lumber or two thicknesses of 1-inch nominal lumber with broken lap joints or one thickness of 0.719-inch wood structural panel with joints backed by 0.719-inch wood structural panel or one thickness of 0.75-inch particleboard with joints backed by 0.75-inch particleboard. Gypsum board, cement fiber board, batts or blankets of mineral wool or glass fiber or other approved materials installed in such a manner as to be securely retained in place shall be permitted as an acceptable fireblock. Batts or blankets of mineral or glass fiber or other approved nonrigid materials shall be permitted for compliance with the 10-foot horizontal fireblocking in walls constructed using parallel rows of studs or staggered studs. Loose-fill insulation material	Concealed Spaces.	8.14.2.3	Fireblocks.	Fireblocks shall consist of one of the following: (1) Nominal 2-in. (51-mm) lumber of two thicknesses of nominal 1-in. (25-mm) lumber with broken lap joints; one thickness of -in. (18-mm) wood structural panel with joints backed by -in. (18-mm) wood structural panel; or one thickness of ¾-in. (19-mm) particleboard with joints backed by ¾-in. (19-mm) particleboard(2) Gypsum board, cement fiber board, batts or blankets of mineral wool or glass fiber, or other approved materials that are capable of resisting the free passage of fire and smoke within the concealed space installed in such a manner as to be securely retained in place	Similar

IBC Section Title	IBC Section Number	IBC Number Title	Text	NFPA 5000 Section Title	NFPA 5000 Section Number	NFPA 5000 Number Title	Text	Analysis
			shall not be used as a fireblock unless specifically tested in the form and manner intended for use to demonstrate its ability to remain in place and to retard the spread of fire and hot gases. The integrity of fireblocks shall be maintained.					
Concealed Spaces	717.2.2	Concealed wall spaces.	Fireblocking shall be provided in concealed spaces of stud walls and partitions, including furred spaces, and parallel rows of studs or staggered studs, as follows: a. Vertically at the ceiling and floor levels. b. Horizontally at intervals not exceeding 10 feet (3048 mm).	Concealed Spaces.	8.14.2.1	Fireblocks.	Concealed spaces constructed of combustible materials shall be fireblocked as follows: (1) In exterior and interior stud walls, at ceilings and floor levels (2) In combustible stud walls and partitions including furred spaces, placed so that the maximum dimension of a concealed space is 8 ft (2440 mm) (3) At all interconnections between concealed vertical and horizontal spaces such as those that occur at soffits, drop ceilings, and cove ceiling (4) In concealed spaces between stair stringers at the top and bottom of the run (5) At openings around vents, pipes, and ducts at ceiling and floor levels (6) In the spaces between chimneys and wood framing, which are to be solidly filled with approved materials	Similar
Concealed Spaces	717.2.3	Connections between horizontal and vertical spaces.	Fireblocking shall be provided at Interconnections between concealed vertical stud wall or partition spaces and concealed horizontal spaces created by an assembly of floor joists or trusses, and between concealed vertical and horizontal spaces such as occur at soffits, drop ceilings, cove ceilings and similar locations.	Concealed Spaces.	8.14.2.1	Fireblocks.	Concealed spaces constructed of combustible materials shall be fireblocked as follows: (1) In exterior and interior stud walls, at ceilings and floor levels (2) In combustible stud walls and partitions including furred spaces, placed so that the maximum dimension of a concealed space is 8 ft (2440 mm) (3) At all interconnections between concealed vertical and horizontal spaces such as those that occur at soffits, drop ceilings, and cove ceiling (4) In concealed spaces between stair stringers at the top and bottom of the run (5) At openings around vents, pipes, and ducts at ceiling and floor levels (6) In the spaces between chimneys and wood framing, which are to be solidly filled with approved materials	Similar
Concealed Spaces	717.2.5	Ceiling and floor openings.	Where annular space protection is provided in accordance with Exception 6 of Section 707.2, Exception 1 of Section 712.4.2, or Section 712.4.3, fireblocking shall be installed at openings around vents, pipes, ducts, chimneys and fireplaces at ceiling and floor levels, with an approved material to resist the free passage of flame and the products of combustion. Factory-built chimneys and fireplaces shall be fireblocked in accordance with UL 103 and UL 127.	Concealed Spaces.	8.14.2.1	Fireblocks.	Concealed spaces constructed of combustible materials shall be fireblocked as follows: (1) In exterior and interior stud walls, at ceilings and floor levels(2) In combustible stud walls and partitions including furred spaces, placed so that the maximum dimension of a concealed space is 8 ft (2440 mm)(3) At all interconnections between concealed vertical and horizontal spaces such as those that occur at soffits, drop ceilings, and cove ceiling(4) In concealed spaces between stair stringers at the top and bottom of the run(5) At openings around vents, pipes, and ducts at ceiling and floor levels(6) In the spaces between chimneys and wood framing, which are to be solidly filled with approved materials	Similar
Concealed	717.2.6	Architectural	Fireblocking shall be installed within concealed spaces	Concealed	8.14.2.1	Fireblocks.	Concealed spaces constructed of combustible	Similar

IBC Section Title	IBC Section Number	IBC Number Title	Text	NFPA 5000 Section Title	NFPA 5000 Section Number	NFPA 5000 Number Title	Text	Analysis
Spaces		trim.	of exteriorwall finish and other exterior architectural elements where permitted to be of combustible construction in Section 1406 or where erected with combustible frames, at maximum intervals of 20 feet (6096 mm). If noncontinuous, such elements shall have closed ends, with at least 4 inches (102 mm) of separation between sections. Exceptions: 1. Fireblocking of cornices is not required in single-family dwellings, as applicable in Section 101.2. Fireblocking of cornices of a two-family dwelling as applicable in Section 101.2 is required only at the line of dwelling unit separation. 2. Fireblocking shall not be required where installed on noncombustible framing and the face of the exterior wall finish exposed to the concealed space is covered by one of the following materials: 2.1. Aluminum having a minimum thickness of 0.019 inch (0.5 mm). 2.2. Corrosion-resistant steel having a base metal thickness not less than 0.016 inch (0.4 mm) at any point. 2.3. Other approved noncombustible materials.	Spaces.			materials shall be fireblocked as follows: (1) In exterior and interior stud walls, at ceilings and floor levels (2) In combustible stud walls and partitions including furred spaces, placed so that the maximum dimension of a concealed space is 8 ft (2440 mm) (3) At all interconnections between concealed vertical and horizontal spaces such as those that occur at soffits, drop ceilings, and cove ceiling (4) In concealed spaces between stair stringers at the top and bottom of the run (5) At openings around vents, pipes, and ducts at ceiling and floor levels (6) In the spaces between chimneys and wood framing, which are to be solidly filled with approved materials	
Concealed Spaces	717.2.7	Concealed sleeper spaces.	Where wood sleepers are used for laying wood flooring on masonry or concrete fire-resistance-rated floors, the space between the floor slab and the underside of thewood flooring shall be filled with an approved material to resist the free passage of flame and products of combustion or fireblocked in such a manner that there will be no open spaces under the flooring that will exceed 100 square feet (9.3m2) in area and such space shall be filled solidly under permanent partitions so that there is no communication under the flooring between adjoining rooms. Exceptions: 1. Fireblocking is not required for slab-on-grade floors in gymnasiums. 2. Fireblocking is required only at the juncture of each alternate lane and at the ends of each lane in a bowling facility.	Concealed Spaces.	8.14.2.1	Fireblocks.	Concealed spaces constructed of combustible materials shall be fireblocked as follows: (1) In exterior and interior stud walls, at ceilings and floor levels (2) In combustible stud walls and partitions including furred spaces, placed so that the maximum dimension of a concealed space is 8 ft (2440 mm) (3) At all interconnections between concealed vertical and horizontal spaces such as those that occur at soffits, drop ceilings, and cove ceiling (4) In concealed spaces between stair stringers at the top and bottom of the run (5) At openings around vents, pipes, and ducts at ceiling and floor levels (6) In the spaces between chimneys and wood framing, which are to be solidly filled with approved materials	Similar
Concealed Spaces	717.3	Draftstopping in floors.	In combustible construction, draftstopping shall be installed to subdivide floor/ceiling assemblies in the locations prescribed in Sections 717.3.2 through 717.3.3.	Concealed Spaces.	8.14.1.1	Draft Stops.	Any concealed combustible space in which building materials having a flame spread index greater than Class A are exposed shall be draftstopped as follows: (1) Every unoccupied attic space shall be subdivided by draftstops into areas not to exceed 3000 ft2 (280 m2).(2) Any concealed space between the ceiling and the floor or roof above shall be draftstopped for the full depth of the space along the line of support for the floor or roof structural members and, if necessary, at other locations to form areas not to exceed 1000 ft2 (93 m2) for any space between the ceiling and floor and 3000 ft2 (280 m2) for any space between the ceiling and roof.	Similar
Concealed Spaces	717.3.1	Draftstopping materials.	Draftstopping materials shall not be less than 0.5-inch (12.7 mm) gypsum board, 0.375-inch (9.5 mm) wood structural panel, 0.375-inch (9.5 mm) particleboard or other approved materials adequately supported. The	Concealed Spaces.	8.14.1.3	Draft Stops.	Draftstopping materials shall be not less than ½-in. (13-mm) gypsum board, -in. (12-mm) wood structural panel, or other approved materials adequately supported.	Similar

IBC Section Title	IBC Section Number	IBC Number Title	Text	NFPA 5000 Section Title	NFPA 5000 Section Number	NFPA 5000 Number Title	Text	Analysis
			integrity of draftstops shall be maintained.					
Concealed Spaces	717.3.3	Draftstopping materials.	In other groups (non R-use groups), draftstopping shall be installed so that horizontal floor areas do not exceed 1,000 square feet. Draftstopping is not required in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system.	Concealed Spaces.	8.14.1.1	Draft Stops.	Any concealed combustible space in which building materials having a flame spread index greater than Class A are exposed shall be draftstopped as follows: (1) Every unoccupied attic space shall be subdivided by draftstops into areas not to exceed 3000 ft2 (280 m2). (2) Any concealed space between the ceiling and the floor or roof above shall be draftstopped for the full depth of the space along the line of support for the floor or roof structural members and, if necessary, at other locations to form areas not to exceed 1000 ft2 (93 m2) for any space between the ceiling and floor and 3000 ft2 (280 m2) for any space between the ceiling and roof.	Similar
Concealed Spaces	717.4	Draftstopping in attics.	In combustible construction, draftstopping shall be installed to subdivide attic spaces and concealed roof spaces in the locations prescribed in Sections 717.4.2 and 717.4.3. Ventilation of concealed roof spaces shall be maintained in accordance with Section 1203.2.	Concealed Spaces.	8.14.1.1	Draft Stops.	Any concealed combustible space in which building materials having a flame spread index greater than Class A are exposed shall be draftstopped as follows: (1) Every unoccupied attic space shall be subdivided by draftstops into areas not to exceed 3000 ft2 (280 m2). (2) Any concealed space between the ceiling and the floor or roof above shall be draftstopped for the full depth of the space along the line of support for the floor or roof structural members and, if necessary, at other locations to form areas not to exceed 1000 ft2 (93 m2) for any space between the ceiling and floor and 3000 ft2 (280 m2) for any space between the ceiling and roof.	Similar
Thermal- and Sound-Insulating Materials	719.1	General.	Insulating materials, including facings such as vapor retarders and vapor-permeable membranes, similar coverings, and all layers of single and multilayer reflective foil insulations, shall comply with the requirements of this section. Where a flame spread index or a smoke-developed index is specified in this section, such index shall be determined in accordance with ASTM E 84. Any material that is subject to an increase in flame spread index or smoke-developed index beyond the limits herein established through the effects of age, moisture, or other atmospheric conditions shall not be permitted. Exceptions: 1. Fiberboard insulation shall comply with Chapter 23. 2. Foam plastic insulation shall comply with Chapter 26. 3. Duct and pipe insulation and duct and pipe coverings and linings in plenums shall comply with the International Mechanical Code.	Insulating Materials.	8.16.1.1	Flame Spread.	Where a flame spread index or a smoke developed index is specified in Section 8.16, such index shall be determined in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 255, Standard Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials, or ASTM E 84, Standard Test Method of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials.	Similar
Thermal- and Sound-Insulating Materials	719.2	Concealed installation.	Insulating materials, where concealed as installed in buildings of any type of construction, shall have a flame spread index of not more than 25 and a smoke-developed index of not more than 450. Exception: Cellulose loose-fill insulation that is not spray applied, complying with the requirements of Section 719.6,	Insulating Materials.	8.16.2.1	Concealed Insulation.	Insulating materials shall meet the following criteria: (1) When concealed as installed in buildings of any type construction, insulating materials shall have a flame spread index of not more than 75 and a smoke developed index of not more than 450. (2) Cellulose loose-fill insulation that is not spray	Similar

IBC Section Title	IBC Section Number	IBC Number Title	Text	NFPA 5000 Section Title	NFPA 5000 Section Number	NFPA 5000 Number Title	Text	Analysis
			shall only be required to meet the smoke-developed index of not more than 450.				applied and that complies with the requirements of 8.16.6 shall be required to meet only a smoke developed index of not more than 450.	
Thermal- and Sound-Insulating Materials	719.3	Exposed installation.	Insulating materials, where exposed as installed in buildings of any type of construction, shall have a flame spread index of not more than 25 and a smoke-developed index of not more than 450. Exception: Cellulose loose-fill insulation that is not spray applied complying with the requirements of Section 719.6 shall only be required to meet the smoke-developed index of not more than 450.	Exposed Insulation.	8.16.3.1	General.	Insulating materials shall meet the following criteria: (1) When exposed as installed in buildings of any type construction, insulating materials shall have a flame spread index of not more than 25 and a smoke developed index of not more than 450. (2) Cellulose loose-fill insulation that is not spray applied and that complies with the requirements of 8.16.6 shall be required to meet only a smoke developed index of not more than 450.	Similar
	Chapter 8	Interior Finishes						
General	801.1.1	Interior finishes.	These provisions shall limit the allowable flame spread and smoke development based on location and occupancy classification. Exceptions: 1. Materials having a thickness less than 0.036 inch (0.9 mm) applied directly to the surface of walls or ceilings. 2. Exposed portions of structural members complying with the requirements for buildings of Type IV construction in Section 602.4 shall not be subject to interior finish requirements.	Interior Finish	10.1.2	General.	Materials applied, in total thickness of less than in. (0.90 mm), directly to the surface of walls and ceilings shall be exempt from tests simulating actual installation if they meet the requirements of Class A interior wall or ceiling finish when tested in accordance with 10.3.1 using inorganic reinforced cement board as the substrate material.	Similar
General	801.2.2	Foam plastics.	Foam plastics shall not be used as interior finish or trim except as provided in Section 2603.7 or 2604.	Specific Materials.	10.4.3	Cellular or Foamed Plastic.	Cellular or foamed plastic materials shall not be used as interior wall and ceiling finish, unless specifically permitted by 10.4.3.1 or 10.4.3.2.	Similar
Wall and Ceiling Finishes	803.1	General.	Interior wall and ceiling finishes shall be classified in accordance with ASTM E 84. Such interior finish materials shall be grouped in the following classes in accordance with their flame spread and smoke-developed indexes. Class A: Flame spread 0-25; smoke-developed 0-450. Class B: Flame spread 26-75; smoke-developed 0-450. Class C: Flame spread 76-200; smoke-developed 0-450. Exception: Materials, other than textiles, tested in accordance with Section 803.2	Interior Finish	10.3.2	Interior Wall or Ceiling Finish Testing and Classification.	Products required to be tested in accordance with NFPA 255 or ASTM E 84 shall be grouped in the classes described in 10.3.2(A) through 10.3.2(C) in accordance with their flame spread and smoke development, except as indicated in 10.3.3.	Similar
Wall and Ceiling Finishes	803.2	Interior wall or ceiling finishes other than textiles.	Interior wall or ceiling finishes, other than textiles, shall be permitted to be tested in accordance with NFPA 286. Finishes tested in accordance with NFPA 286 shall comply with Section 803.2.1.	Interior Finish	10.3.6	Interior Wall or Ceiling Finish Testing and Classification.	Products tested in accordance with NFPA 265, Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile Wall Coverings in Full Height Panels and Walls, shall comply with the criteria of 10.3.6.1 or 10.3.6.2. Products tested in accordance with NFPA 286 shall comply with the criteria of 10.3.6.3.	Similar
Wall and Ceiling Finishes	803.2.1	Acceptance criteria.	During the 40 kW exposure, the interior finish shall comply with Item 1. During the 160 kW exposure, the interior finish shall comply with Item 2. During the entire test, the interior finish shall comply with Item 3. 1. During the 40kW exposure, flames shall not spread to the ceiling. 2. During the 160 kW exposure, the interior finish shall comply with the following: 2.1. Flame shall not spread to the outer extremity of the sample on any wall or ceiling. 2.2. Flashover, as defined in NFPA 286, shall not occur. 3. The total smoke released throughout the NFPA 286 test shall	Interior Finish	10.3.6.3	Interior Wall or Ceiling Finish Testing and Classification.	The following conditions shall be met when using the test protocol of NFPA 286: (1) Flame shall not spread to the ceiling during the 40-kW exposure. (2) During the 160-kW exposure, the following criteria shall be met: (a) Flame shall not spread to the outer extremities of the sample on the 8-ft × 12-ft (2.4-m × 3.7-m) wall. (b) Flashover shall not occur. (3) For new installations, the total smoke released throughout the test shall not exceed 1000 m2.	Similar

IBC Section Title	IBC Section Number	IBC Number Title	Text	NFPA 5000 Section Title	NFPA 5000 Section Number	NFPA 5000 Number Title	Text	Analysis
			not exceed 1,000 m2.					
Wall and Ceiling Finishes	803.3	Stability.	Interior finish materials regulated by this chapter shall be applied or otherwise fastened in such a manner that such materials will not readily become detached where subjected to room temperatures of 200°F (93°C) for not less than 30 minutes.	Not addressed	Not addressed	Not addressed		Different-NFPA does not address.
Wall and Ceiling Finishes	803.4.1	Direct attachment and furred construction.	Where walls and ceilings are required by any provision in this code to be of fire-resistance-rated or noncombustible construction, the interior finish material shall be applied directly against such construction or to furring strips not exceeding 1.75 inches (44 mm) applied directly against such surfaces. The intervening spaces between such furring strips shall be filled with inorganic or Class A material or shall be fireblocked at a maximum of 8 feet (2438 mm) in any direction in accordance with Section 717.	Not addressed	Not addressed	Not addressed		Different-NFPA does not address.
Wall and Ceiling Finishes	803.4.2	Set-out construction.	Where walls and ceilings are required to be of fire-resistance-rated or noncombustible construction and walls are set out or ceilings are dropped distances greater than specified in Section 803.4.1, Class A finish materials shall be used except where interior finish materials are protected on both sides by an automatic sprinkler system or attached to noncombustible backing or furring strips installed as specified in Section 803.4.1. The hangers and assembly members of such dropped ceilings that are below the main ceiling line shall be of noncombustible materials, except that in Type III and V construction, fire-retardant-treated wood shall be permitted. The construction of each set-out wall shall be of fire-resistance- rated construction as required elsewhere in this code.	Not addressed	Not addressed	Not addressed		Different-NFPA does not address.
Wall and Ceiling Finishes	803.5	Interior finish requirements based on group.	Interior wall and ceiling finish shall have a flame spread index not greater than that specified in Table 803.5 for the group and location designated. Interior wall and ceiling finish materials, other than textiles, tested in accordance with NFPA 286 and meeting the acceptance criteria of Section 803.2.1, shall be permitted to be used where a Class A classification in accordance with ASTM E 84 is required.	Interior Finish	10.3.1.2	Interior Wall or Ceiling Finish Testing and Classification.	Interior wall and ceiling finish tested in accordance with NFPA 286, Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth, and meeting the conditions of 10.3.6.3 shall be permitted to be used where a Class A classification in accordance with NFPA 255 or ASTM E 84 is required.	Similar
Wall and Ceiling Finishes	Table 803.5	Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish Requirements by Occupancy (Table)	Use-Group A-2 (Non-Sprinklered): Vertical exits and exit passageways, Class A; Exit access corridors and other exitways, Class A (Lobby areas may be Class B); Rooms and enclosed spaces, Class B (Occupant Load ≤ 300, Class C permitted).	Protection.	16.3.3	Interior Finish.	Interior finish shall be in accordance with Chapter 10. 16.3.3.2 Interior wall and ceiling finish materials complying with Chapter 10 shall be Class A or Class B in all corridors and lobbies and shall be Class A in enclosed stairways. 16.3.3.3 Interior wall and ceiling finish materials complying with Chapter 10 shall be Class A or Class B in general assembly areas having occupant loads of more than 300 and shall be Class A, Class B, or Class C in assembly areas having occupant loads of 300 or fewer.	Similar
Wall and Ceiling	803.8	Insulation.	Thermal and acoustical insulation shall comply with Section 719	Insulating Materials.	8.16	Flame Spread.	Insulating materials, including vapor barriers, breather papers, facings, and similar coverings, and	Similar

IBC Section Title	IBC Section Number	IBC Number Title	Text	NFPA 5000 Section Title	NFPA 5000 Section Number	NFPA 5000 Number Title	Text	Analysis
Finishes							every layer of multilayer reflective foil insulations, shall comply with the requirements of Section 8.16.	
Wall and Ceiling Finishes	803.9	Acoustical ceiling systems.	The quality, design, fabrication and erection of metal suspension systems for acoustical tile and lay-in panel ceilings in buildings or structures shall conform with generally accepted engineering practice, the provisions of this chapter and other applicable requirements of this code	Not addressed	Not addressed	Not addressed		Similar. With not specifically addressed by NFPA 5000, general provisions within the code impose similar requirements.
Wall and Ceiling Finishes	803.9.1	Materials and installation.	Acoustical materials complying with the interior finish requirements of Section 803 shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and applicable provisions for applying interior finish.	Not addressed	10.3.1	Interior Wall; Ceiling	Interior wall or ceiling finish that is required elsewhere in this Code to be Class A. Class B. or Class C shall be classified based on test resuults from NFP 255, *Standard Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials,* or ASTM E 84, *Standard Test Method of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, except as indicated in 10.3.1.1 or 10.3.1.2	Similar
Decorations and Trim	805.1	General.	In occupancies of Groups A, E, I, R-1 and dormitories in Group R-2, curtains, draperies, hangings and other decorative materials suspended from walls or ceilings shall be flame resistant in accordance with Section 805.2 and NFPA 701 or noncombustible. In Groups I-1 and I-2, combustible decorations shall be flame retardant unless the decorations, such as photographs and paintings, are of such limited quantities that a hazard of fire development or spread is not present. In Group I-3, combustible decorations are prohibited.	Not addressed	Not addressed	Not addressed		Similar. NFPA addresses in NFPA 1 as it is considered an operational matter.
Decorations and Trim	805.1.1	Non-combustible materials.	The permissible amount of noncombustible decorative material shall not be limited.	Not addressed	Not addressed	Not addressed		Similar. NFPA addresses in NFPA 1 as it is considered an operational matter.
Decorations and Trim	805.1.2	Flame-resistant materials.	The permissible amount of flame-resistant decorative materials shall not exceed 10 percent of the aggregate area of walls and ceilings. Exception: In auditoriums of Group A, the permissible amount of flame-resistant decorative material shall not exceed 50 percent of the aggregate area of walls and ceilings where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and the material is installed in accordance with Section 803.3.	Not addressed	Not addressed	Not addressed		Similar. NFPA addresses in NFPA 1 as it is considered an operational matter.
Decorations and Trim	805.2	Acceptance criteria and reports.	Where required to be flame resistant, decorative materials shall be tested by an approved agency and pass Test 1 or 2, as appropriate, described in NFPA 701 or such materials shall be noncombustible. Reports of test results shall be prepared in accordance with NFPA 701 and furnished to the building official upon request.	Not addressed	Not addressed	Not addressed		Similar. NFPA addresses in NFPA 1 as it is considered an operational matter.
Decorations	805.3	Foam plastic.	Plastic used as trim in any occupancy shall comply	Plastics.	48.5.1	Specific	All plastic materials installed as interior finish or trim	Similar

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and Trim			with Section 2604.2.			Requirements — Interior Finish and Trim.	shall comply with requirements of Chapter 10.	
	Chapter 9	Fire Protection Systems						
General	901.6	Supervisory service.	Where required, fire protection systems shall be monitored by an approved supervising station in accordance with NFPA 72.	Detection, Alarm, and Communications Systems.	55.3.2.1	Supervisory Signals	Where electrically supervised automatic sprinkler systems are required by another section of this Code, supervisory attachments shall be installed and monitored for integrity in accordance with NFPA 72, and a distinctive supervisory signal shall be provided to indicate a condition that would impair the satisfactory operation of the sprinkler system.	Similar
General	901.6.1	Automatic sprinkler systems.	Automatic sprinkler systems shall be monitored by an approved supervising station. A supervising station is not required for automatic sprinkler systems protecting one- and two- family dwellings or limited area systems serving fewer than 20 sprinklers.	Detection, Alarm, and Communications Systems.	55.3.2.1	Supervisory Signals	Where electrically supervised automatic sprinkler systems are required by another section of this Code, supervisory attachments shall be installed and monitored for integrity in accordance with NFPA 72, and a distinctive supervisory signal shall be provided to indicate a condition that would impair the satisfactory operation of the sprinkler system.	Similar
Automatic Sprinkler Systems	903.2.1	Group A.	An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings and portions thereof used as Group A occupancies as provided in this section. For Group A-1, A-2, A-3 and A-4 occupancies, the automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout the floor area where the Group A-1, A-2, A-3 or A-4 occupancy is located, and in all floors between the Group A occupancy and the level of exit discharge. For Group A-5 occupancies, the automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in the spaces indicated in Section 903.2.1.5.	Extinguishment Requirements.	16.3.5.1.1	Sprinkler Systems.	Buildings containing assembly occupancies with occupant loads greater than 300 shall be protected by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 55.3 as follows: (1) Throughout the story containing the assembly occupancy (2) Throughout all stories below the story containing the assembly occupancy (3) In the case of an assembly occupancy located below the level of exit discharge, throughout all stories intervening between that story and the level of exit discharge, including the level of exit discharge	Different-NFPA requirements based on occupancy load only.
Automatic Sprinkler Systems	903.2.1.2	Group A-2.	An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-2 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists: 1. The fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet. 2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more. 3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge. 3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge. Exception: Areas used exclusively as participant sports areas where the main floor area is located at the same level as the level of exit discharge of the main entrance and exit.	Extinguishment Requirements.	16.3.5.1.1	Sprinkler Systems.	Buildings containing assembly occupancies with occupant loads greater than 300 shall be protected by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 55.3 as follows: (1) Throughout the story containing the assembly occupancy (2) Throughout all stories below the story containing the assembly occupancy (3) In the case of an assembly occupancy located below the level of exit discharge, throughout all stories intervening between that story and the level of exit discharge, including the level of exit discharge	Different-NFPA requirements based on occupancy load only.
Automatic Sprinkler Systems	903.2.1.2	Group A-2.	An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-2 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists: 1. The fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet. 2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more. 3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge. 3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge. Exception: Areas used exclusively as participant	Extinguishment Requirements.	16.1.6	Occupant Load	The occupant load, in number of persons for whom means of egress and other provisions are required, shall be determined on the basis of the occupant load factors of Table 11.3.1.2 that are characteristic of the use of the space or shall be determined as the maximum probable population of the space under consideration, whichever is greater. In areas not in excess of 10,000 ft2 (930 m2), the occupant load	Similar

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			sports areas where the main floor area is located at the same level as the level of exit discharge of the main entrance and exit.				shall not exceed one person in 5 ft2 (0.46 m2); in areas in excess of 10,000 ft2 (930 m2), the occupant load shall not exceed one person in 7 ft2 (0.65 m2).	
Automatic Sprinkler Systems	903.3.1	Standards.	Sprinkler systems shall be designed and installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3.	Automatic Sprinklers.	55.3.1.1	General.	Each automatic sprinkler system required by another section of this Code shall be in accordance with one of the following: (1) NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems(2) NFPA 13R, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height(3) NFPA 13D, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes	Similar
Automatic Sprinkler Systems	903.3.1.1	NFPA 13 sprinkler systems.	Where the provisions of this code require that a building or portion thereof be equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, sprinklers shall be installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13 except as provided in Section 903.3.1.1.1.	Automatic Sprinklers.	55.3.1.1	General.	Each automatic sprinkler system required by another section of this Code shall be in accordance with one of the following: (1) NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems (2) NFPA 13R, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height (3) NFPA 13D, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes	Similar
Automatic Sprinkler Systems	903.3.4	Actuation.	Automatic sprinkler systems shall be automatically actuated unless specifically provided for in this code.	Automatic Sprinklers.	55.3.1.1	General.	Each automatic sprinkler system required by another section of this Code shall be in accordance with one of the following: (1) NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems (2) NFPA 13R, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height (3) NFPA 13D, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes	Similar-Automatic response required by NFPA 13.
Automatic Sprinkler Systems	903.3.5	Water supplies.	Water supplies for automatic sprinkler systems shall comply with this section and the standards referenced in Section 903.3.1. The potable water supply shall be protected against backflow in accordance with the requirements of this section and the International Plumbing Code.	Automatic Sprinklers.	55.3.1.1	General.	Each automatic sprinkler system required by another section of this Code shall be in accordance with one of the following: (1) NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems (2) NFPA 13R, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height (3) NFPA 13D, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes	Similar
Automatic Sprinkler Systems	903.3.7	Fire department connections.	The location of fire department connections shall be approved by the building official.	Automatic Sprinklers.	55.3.1.1	General.	Each automatic sprinkler system required by another section of this Code shall be in accordance with one of the following: (1) NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems(2) NFPA 13R, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height(3) NFPA 13D, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes	Similar-FD connection placement specified by NFPA 13.

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Automatic Sprinkler Systems	903.4	Sprinkler system monitoring and alarms.	All valves controlling the water supply for automatic sprinkler systems, pumps, tanks, water levels and temperatures, critical air pressures and water-flow switches on all sprinkler systems shall be electrically supervised. Exceptions: 1. Automatic sprinkler systems protecting one- and two-family dwellings. 2. Limited area systems serving fewer than 20 sprinklers. 3. Automatic sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA13R where a common supply main is used to supply both domestic water and the automatic sprinkler systems and a separate shutoff valve for the automatic sprinkler system is not provided. 4. Jockey pump control valves that are sealed or locked in the open position. 5. Control valves to commercial kitchen hoods, paint spray booths or dip tanks that are sealed or locked in the open position. 6. Valves controlling the fuel supply to fire pump engines that are sealed or locked in the open position. 7. Trim valves to pressure switches in dry, preaction and deluge sprinkler systems that are sealed or locked in the open position.	Electrical Supervision.	55.3.2.1.1	Supervisory Signals.	Monitoring shall include, but shall not be limited to, monitoring of control valves, fire pump power supplies and running conditions, water tank levels and temperatures, tank pressure, and air pressure on dry-pipe valves.	Similar
Alternative Automatic Fire-Extinguishing Systems	904.1	General.	Automatic fire-extinguishing systems, other than automatic sprinkler systems, shall be designed, installed, inspected, tested and maintained in accordance with the provisions of this section and the applicable referenced standards.	Other Automatic Extinguishing Equipment.	55.5.1	Alternative Systems.	In any occupancy where the character of the fuel for fire is such that extinguishment or control of the fire is accomplished by a type of automatic extinguishing system in lieu of an automatic sprinkler system, such extinguishing system shall be installed in accordance with the applicable standard referenced in Table 55.5.1.	Similar
Alternative Automatic Fire-Extinguishing Systems	904.2	Where required.	Automatic fire-extinguishing systems installed as an alternative to the required automatic sprinkler systems of Section 903 shall be approved by the building official. Automatic fire-extinguishing systems shall not be considered alternatives for the purposes of exceptions or reductions permitted by other requirements of this code. 3. Size, placement and position of nozzles or discharge orifices. 4. Location and identification of audible and visible alarm devices. 5. Identification of devices with proper designations. 6. Operating instructions.	Other Automatic Extinguishing Equipment.	55.5.1	Alternative Systems.	In any occupancy where the character of the fuel for fire is such that extinguishment or control of the fire is accomplished by a type of automatic extinguishing system in lieu of an automatic sprinkler system, such extinguishing system shall be installed in accordance with the applicable standard referenced in Table 55.5.1.	Similar
Alternative Automatic Fire-Extinguishing Systems	904.2.1	Hood System suppression.	Each required commercial kitchen exhaust hood and duct system required by the International Fire Code or the International Mechanical Code to have a Type I hood shall be protected with an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system installed in accordance with this code.	Fire Protection Systems and Equipment	55.10	Protection of Cooking Hazards.	Where required by another section of this Code, commercial cooking operations shall be protected in accordance with NFPA 96, Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations.	Similar-Different referenced standards have similar requirements.
Standpipe Systems	905.1	General.	Standpipe systems shall be provided in new buildings and structures in accordance with this section. Fire hose threads used in connection with standpipe systems shall be approved and shall be compatible with fire department hose threads. The location of fire department hose connections shall be approved. In buildings used for high-piled combustible storage, fire protection shall be in accordance with the International Fire Code.	Extinguishment Requirements.	16.3.5.2.1	Standpipes.	Class I standpipe systems shall be provided in buildings four or more stories in height, or having four or more basement levels, as specified in 55.4.1.	Different
Standpipe	905.3.2	Group A.	Class I automatic wet standpipes shall be provided in	Extinguishment	16.3.5.2.1	Standpipes.	Class I standpipe systems shall be provided in	Different-NFPA

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Systems			nonsprinklered Group A buildings having an occupant load exceeding 1,000 persons. Exceptions: 1. Open-air-seating spaces without enclosed spaces. 2. Class I automatic dry and semiautomatic dry standpipes or manual wet standpipes are allowed in buildings where the highest floor surface used for human occupancy is 75 feet (22 860 mm) or less above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.	Requirements.			buildings four or more stories in height, or having four or more basement levels, as specified in 55.4.1.	standpipe requirements based on height.
	905.3.2	Group A.	Class I automatic wet standpipes shall be provided in nonsprinklered Group A buildings having an occupant load exceeding 1,000 persons. Exceptions: 1. Open-air-seating spaces without enclosed spaces. 2. Class I automatic dry and semiautomatic dry standpipes or manual wet standpipes are allowed in buildings where the highest floor surface used for human occupancy is 75 feet (22 860 mm) or less above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.	Extinguishment Requirements.	16.3.5.2.3	Standpipes.	Class I standpipe systems shall be provided in buildings not protected throughout by an approved, supervised sprinkler system in accordance with Section 55.3 where an occupiable area is more than 150 ft (45 m) from the closest point of fire department entry into the building.	Different-NFPA standpipe requirements based on height.
Portable Fire Extinguishers	906.1	General.	Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in occupancies and locations as required by the International Fire Code.	Extinguishment Requirements.	16.3.5.3	Portable Fire Extinguishers.	Portable fire extinguishers shall be installed in assembly occupancies in accordance with Section 55.6.	Similar
Fire Alarm and Detection Systems	907.1	General.	This section covers the application, installation, performance and maintenance of fire alarm systems and their components.	Fire Detection, Alarm, and Communication Systems.	55.2.1.2	General.	A fire alarm system shall be installed in accordance with the applicable requirements of Chapter 52 and NFPA 72®, National Fire Alarm Code®.	Similar
Fire Alarm and Detection Systems	907.2	Where required.	An approved manual, automatic or manual and automatic fire alarm system shall be provided in accordance with Sections 907.2.1 through 907.2.23. Where automatic sprinkler protection, installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, is provided and connected to the building fire alarm system, automatic heat detection required by this section shall not be required. An approved automatic fire detection system shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of this code and NFPA72. Devices, combinations of devices, appliances and equipment shall comply with Section 907.1.2. The automatic fire detectors shall be smoke detectors, except that an approved alternative type of detector shall be installed in spaces such as boiler rooms where, during normal operation, products of combustion are present in sufficient quantity to actuate a smoke detector.	Detection, Alarm Systems	16.3.4.1	General.	Assembly occupancies with occupant loads greater than 300 and all theaters with more than one audience-viewing room shall be provided with an approved fire alarm system in accordance with Section 55.2 and 16.3.4.2 through 16.3.4.3.4.	Similar
Fire Alarm and Detection Systems	907.2.1	Group A.	A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 72 in Group A occupancies having an occupant load of 300 or more. Portions of Group E occupancies occupied for assembly purposes shall be provided with a fire alarm system as required for the Group E occupancy. Exception: Manual fire alarm boxes are not required where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system and the notification appliances will activate upon sprinkler water flow.	Detection, Alarm, and Communications Systems.	16.3.4.1	General.	Assembly occupancies with occupant loads greater than 300 and all theaters with more than one audience-viewing room shall be provided with an approved fire alarm system in accordance with Section 55.2 and 16.3.4.2 through 16.3.4.3.4. Exception No. 1: Assembly occupancies that are a part of a mixed occupancy shall be permitted to be served by a common fire alarm system, provided that the individual requirements of each occupancy are met. Exception No. 2: Voice communication or public address systems complying with 16.3.4.3.3 shall not be required to comply with Section 55.2.	Similar

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	Chapter 10	Means of Egress						
Administration	1001.1	General.	Buildings or portions thereof shall be provided with a means of egress system as required by this chapter. The provisions of this chapter shall control the design, construction and arrangement of means of egress components required to provide an approved means of egress from structures and portions thereof.	Means of Egress Requirements.	16.2.1	General.	All means of egress shall be in accordance with Chapter 11 and this chapter.	Similiar-NFPA cites requirements in general the by occupancy in specific chapters.
Administration	1001.2	Minimum requirements.	It shall be unlawful to alter a building or structure in a manner that will reduce the number of exits or the capacity of the means of egress to less than required by this code. a means of escape and access for rescue in the event of an emergency. EXIT. That portion of a means of egress system which is separated from other interior spaces of a building or structure by fire-resistance-rated construction and opening protectives as required to provide a protected path of egress travel between the exit access and the exit discharge. Exits include exterior exit doors at ground level, exit enclosures, exit passageways, exterior exit stairs, exterior exit ramps and horizontal exits.	Means of Egress.	15.6.2.1.2	Number of Means of Egress.	Every story utilized for human occupancy on which there is a rehabilitation work area shall be provided with the minimum number of means of egress required by NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, for existing occupancies.	Similar
Administration	1001.3	Maintenance.	Means of egress shall be maintained in accordance with the *International Fire Code*.	Means of Egress.	11.1.10.1	Means of Egress Reliability	Maintenance. Means of egress shall be continuously maintained free of all obstructions or impediments to full instant use in the case of fire or other emergency.	Different-NFPA contains all means of egress references.
General Means of Egress	1003.2	Ceiling height.	The means of egress shall have a ceiling height of not less than 7 feet (2134 mm). Exceptions: 1. Sloped ceilings in accordance with Section 1208.2. 2. Ceilings of dwelling units and sleeping units within residential occupancies in accordance with Section 1208.2. 3. Allowable projections in accordance with Section 1003.3. 4. Stair headroom in accordance with Section 1009.2. 5. Door height in accordance with Section 1008.1.1.	General.	11.1.5	Headroom.	Means of egress shall be designed and maintained to provide headroom as provided in other sections of this Code and shall be not less than 7 ft 6 in. (2.3 m) with projections from the ceiling not less than 6 ft 8 in. (2 m) nominal height above the finished floor. The minimum ceiling height shall be maintained for not less than two-thirds of the ceiling area of any room or space, provided the ceiling height of the remaining ceiling area is not less than 6 ft 8 in. (2 m). Headroom on stairs shall be not less than 6 ft 8 in. (2 m) and shall be measured vertically above a plane parallel to and tangent with the most forward projection of the stair tread.	Different-NFPA uses 7'-6"
General Means of Egress	1003.3	Protruding objects.	Protruding objects shall comply with the requirements of Sections 1003.3.1 through 1003.3.4.	Width.	11.2.1.2.2	Clear Width.	Clear width shall be measured as follows: (1) Clear width shall be measured at the narrowest point in the door opening. (2) For swinging doors, clear width shall be measured between the face of the door and the stop. (3) Clear width shall be measured without subtracting for the obstructions permitted by 11.2.1.2.3.2 and 11.2.1.2.3.3.	Different-NFPA simply uses clear width.
General Means of Egress	1003.3.1	Headroom.	Protruding objects are permitted to extend below the minimum ceiling height required by Section 1003.2 provided a minimum headroom of 80 inches (2032 mm) shall be provided for any walking surface, including walks, corridors, aisles and passageways. Not more than 50 percent of the ceiling area of a means of egress shall be reduced in height by	General.	11.1.5	Headroom.	Means of egress shall be designed and maintained to provide headroom as provided in other sections of this Code and shall be not less than 7 ft 6 in. (2.3 m) with projections from the ceiling not less than 6 ft 8 in. (2 m) nominal height above the finished floor. The minimum ceiling height shall be maintained for not less than two-thirds of the ceiling area of any room or	Different-NFPA uses 7'- 6"

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			protruding objects. Exception: Door closers and stops shall not reduce headroom to less than 78 inches (1981 mm). A barrier shall be provided where the vertical clearance is less than 80 inches (2032 mm) high. The leading edge of such a barrier shall be located 27 inches (686 mm) maximum above the floor.				space, provided the ceiling height of the remaining ceiling area is not less than 6 ft 8 in. (2 m). Headroom on stairs shall be not less than 6 ft 8 in. (2 m) and shall be measured vertically above a plane parallel to and tangent with the most forward projection of the stair tread.	
General Means of Egress	1003.3.2	Freestanding objects.	A free-standing object mounted on a post or pylon shall not overhang that post or pylon more than 12 inches (305 mm) where the lowest point of the leading edge is more than 27 inches (686mm) and less than 80 inches (2032 mm) above the walking surface. Where a sign or other obstruction is mounted between posts or pylons and the clear distance between the posts or pylons is greater than 12 inches (305 mm), the lowest edge of such sign or obstruction shall be 27 inches (685 mm) maximum or 80 inches (2030 mm) minimum above the finish floor or ground. Exception: This requirement shall not apply to sloping portions of handrails serving stairs and ramps.	Means of Egress Reliability.	11.1.10.2.1	Furnishings and Decorations in Means of Egress.	No furnishings, decorations, or other objects shall obstruct the access to, egress from, or visibility of exits.	Similar
General Means of Egress	1003.3.3	Horizontal projections.	Structural elements, fixtures or furnishings shall not project horizontally from either side more than 4 inches (102 mm) over any walking surface between the heights of 27 inches (686 mm) and 80 inches (2032 mm) above the walking surface. Exception: Handrails serving stairs and ramps are permitted to protrude 4.5 inches (114 mm) from the wall.	Protruding Objects.	12.5		Protruding objects on circulation paths shall comply with ICC/ANSI A117.1, Section 307.	Similar
General Means of Egress	1003.4	Floor surface.	Walking surfaces of the means of egress shall have a slip-resistant surface and be securely attached.	Walking Surfaces in the Means of Egress.	11.1.6.4	Slip Resistance.	Walking surfaces shall be slip resistant under foreseeable conditions. The walking surface of each element in the means of egress shall be uniformly slip resistant along the natural path of travel.	Similar
General Means of Egress	1003.5	Elevation change.	Where changes in elevation of less than 12 inches (305 mm) exist in the means of egress, sloped surfaces shall be used. Where the slope is greater than one unit vertical in 20 units horizontal (5-percent slope), ramps complying with Section 1010 shall be used. Where the difference in elevation is 6 inches (152 mm) or less, the ramp shall be equipped with either handrails or floor finish materials that contrast with adjacent floor finish materials. Exceptions: 1. A single step with a maximum riser height of 7 inches (178 mm) is permitted for buildings with occupancies in Groups F, H, R-2 and R-3 as applicable in Section 101.2, and Groups S and U at exterior doors not required to be accessible by Chapter 11. 2. A stair with a single riser or with two risers and a tread is permitted at locations not required to be accessible by Chapter 11, provided that the risers and treads comply with Section 1009.3, the minimum depth of the tread is 13 inches (330 mm) and at least one handrail complying with Section 1009.11 is provided within 30 inches (762 mm) of the centerline of the normal path of egress travel on the stair. 3. An aisle serving seating that has a difference in elevation less than 12 inches (305 mm) is permitted at locations not required to be accessible	General.	11.1.7	Changes in Level in Means of Egress.	Changes in level in means of egress shall be achieved by an approved means of egress where the elevation difference exceeds 21 in. (53.3 cm). 11.1.7.2* Changes in level in means of egress not in excess of 21 in. (53.3 cm) shall be achieved either by a ramp complying with the requirements of 11.2.5 or by a stair complying with the requirements of 11.2.2. 11.1.7.2.1 Where a ramp is used to meet the requirement of 11.1.7.2, the presence and location of ramped portions of walkways shall be readily apparent. 11.1.7.2.2 Where a stair is used to meet the requirement of 11.1.7.2, the tread depth of such stair shall be not less than 13 in. (33 cm). 11.1.7.2.3 Tread depth in industrial equipment access areas as provided in 29.2.5.3 shall be permitted. 11.1.7.2.4. The presence and location of each step shall be readily apparent.	Similar

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			by Chapter 11, provided that the risers and treads comply with Section 1024.11 and the aisle is provided with a handrail complying with Section 1024.13. Any change in elevation in a corridor serving nonambulatory persons in a Group I-2 occupancy shall be by means of a ramp or sloped walkway.					
General Means of Egress	1003.6	Means of egress continuity.	The path of egress travel along a means of egress shall not be interrupted by any building element other than a means of egress component as specified in this chapter. Obstructions shall not be placed in the required width of a means of egress except projections permitted by this chapter. The required capacity of a means of egress system shall not be diminished along the path of egress travel.	Arrangement of Means of Egress.	11.5.4.3	Accessible Means of Egress.	Each required accessible means of egress shall be continuous from each accessible occupied area to a public way or area of refuge in accordance with 11.2.12.2.2.	Similar
Occupant Load	1004.1	Design occupant load.	In determining means of egress requirements, the number of occupants for whom means of egress facilities shall be provided shall be established by the largest number computed in accordance with Sections 1004.1.1 through 1004.1.3.	Occupant Load.	11.3.1.1	Sufficient Capacity for Occupant Load.	The total capacity of the means of egress for any story, balcony, tier, or other occupied space shall be sufficient for the occupant load thereof.	Similar
Occupant Load	1004.1.1	Actual number.	The actual number of occupants for whom each occupied space, floor or building is designed.	Occupant Load.	11.3.1.2	Occupant Load Factor.	The occupant load in any building or portion thereof shall be not less than the number of persons determined by dividing the floor area assigned to that use by the occupant load factor for that use, as specified in Table 11.3.1.2 and Figure 11.3.1.2. Where both gross and net area figures are given for the same occupancy, calculations shall be made by applying the gross area figure to the gross area of the portion of the building devoted to the use for which the gross area figure is specified, and by applying the net area figure to the net area of the use for which the net area figure is specified.	Similar
Occupant Load	1004.1.2	Number by Table 1004.1.2.	The number of occupants computed at the rate of one occupant per unit of area as prescribed in Table 1004.1.2.	Occupant Load.	11.3.1.2	Occupant Load Factor.	The occupant load in any building or portion thereof shall be not less than the number of persons determined by dividing the floor area assigned to that use by the occupant load factor for that use, as specified in Table 11.3.1.2 and Figure 11.3.1.2. Where both gross and net area figures are given for the same occupancy, calculations shall be made by applying the gross area figure to the gross area of the portion of the building devoted to the use for which the gross area figure is specified, and by applying the net area figure to the net area of the use for which the net area figure is specified.	Similar
Occupant Load	1004.3	Posting of occupant load.	Every room or space that is an assembly occupancy shall have the occupant load of the room or space posted in a conspicuous place, near the main exit or exit access doorway from the room or space. Posted signs shall be of an approved legible permanent design and shall be maintained by the owner or authorized agent.	Not addressed	Not addressed	Not addressed		Similar. NFPA addresses in NFPA 1 as it is considered an operational matter.
Occupant Load	1004.7	Fixed seating.	For areas having fixed seats and aisles, the occupant load shall be determined by the number of fixed seats installed therein. For areas having fixed seating	Occupant Load.	11.3.1.2	Occupant Load Factor.	The occupant load in any building or portion thereof shall be not less than the number of persons determined by dividing the floor area assigned to that	Similar

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			without dividing arms, the occupant load shall not be less than the number of seats based on one person for each 18 inches (457 mm) of seating length. The occupant load of seating booths shall be based on one person for each 24 inches (610 mm) of booth seat length measured at the backrest of the seating booth.				use by the occupant load factor for that use, as specified in Table 11.3.1.2 and Figure 11.3.1.2. Where both gross and net area figures are given for the same occupancy, calculations shall be made by applying the gross area figure to the gross area of the portion of the building devoted to the use for which the gross area figure is specified, and by applying the net area figure to the net area of the use for which the net area figure is specified.	
Egress Width	1005.1	Minimum required egress width.	The means of egress width shall not be less than required by this section. The total width of means of egress in inches (mm) shall not be less than the total occupant load served by the means of egress multiplied by the factors in Table 1005.1 and not less than specified elsewhere in this code. Multiple means of egress shall be sized such that the loss of any one means of egress shall not reduce the available capacity to less than 50 percent of the required capacity. The maximum capacity required from any story of a building shall be maintained to the termination of the means of egress. Exception: Means of egress complying with Section 1024.	Arrangement of Means of Egress.	11.5.1.3	General.	Where more than one exit is required from a building or portion thereof, such exits shall be remotely located from each other and shall be arranged and constructed to minimize the possibility that more than one has the potential to be blocked by any one fire or other emergency condition.	Different-NFPA does not state 50% rule.
Egress Width	1005.2	Door encroachment.	Doors opening into the path of egress travel shall not reduce the required width to less than one-half during the course of the swing. When fully open, the door shall not project more than 7 inches (178 mm) into the required width. Exception: The restrictions on a door swing shall not apply to doors within individual dwelling units and sleeping units of Group R-2 and dwelling units of Group R-3.	Doors.	11.2.1.4.3	Swing and Force to Open.	During its swing, any door in a means of egress shall leave not less than one-half of the required width of an aisle, corridor, passageway, or landing unobstructed and shall not project more than 7 in. (17.8 cm) into the required width of an aisle, corridor, passageway, or landing when fully open. Doors shall not open directly onto a stair without a landing. The landing shall have a width not less than the width of the door. (See 11.2.1.3.)	Similar
Means of Egress Illumination	1006.1	Illumination required.	The means of egress, including the exit discharge, shall be illuminated at all times the building space served by the means of egress is occupied. Exceptions: 1. Occupancies in Group U. 2. Aisle access ways in Group A. 3. Dwelling units and sleeping units in Groups R-1, R-2 and R-3. 4. Sleeping units of Group I occupancies.	Illumination of Means of Egress.	11.8.1.1	General.	Illumination of means of egress shall be provided in accordance with Section 11.8 for every building and structure where required in Chapter 16 through Chapter 30. For the purposes of this requirement, exit access shall include only designated stairs, aisles, corridors, ramps, escalators, and passageways leading to an exit. For the purposes of this requirement, exit discharge shall include only designated stairs, aisles, corridors, ramps, escalators, walkways, and exit passageways leading to a public way.	Similar
Means of Egress Illumination	1006.2	Illumination level.	The means of egress illumination level shall not be less than 1 foot-candle (11 lux) at the floor level. Exception: For auditoriums, theaters, concert or opera halls and similar assembly occupancies, the illumination at the floor level is permitted to be reduced during performances to not less than 0.2 foot-candle (2.15 lux) provided that the required illumination is automatically restored upon activation of a premise's fire alarm system where such system is provided.	Illumination of Means of Egress.	11.8.1.3	General.	The floors and other walking surfaces within an exit and within the portions of the exit access and exit discharge designated in 11.8.1.1 shall be illuminated to values of at least 1 ft-candle (10 lux) measured at the floor. Exception No. 1: In assembly occupancies, the illumination of the floors of exit access shall be at least 0.2 ft-candle (2 lux) during performances or projections involving directed light. Exception No. 2: The requirement of 11.8.1.3 shall not apply where operations or processes require low lighting levels.	Similar

IBC Section Title	IBC Section Number	IBC Number Title	Text	NFPA 5000 Section Title	NFPA 5000 Section Number	NFPA 5000 Number Title	Text	Analysis
Means of Egress Illumination	1006.3	Illumination emergency power.	The power supply for means of egress illumination shall normally be provided by the premise's electrical supply. In the event of power supply failure, an emergency electrical system shall automatically illuminate the following areas: 1. Exit access corridors, passageways and aisles in rooms and spaces, which require two or more means of egress. 2. Exit access corridors and exit stairways located in buildings required to have two or more exits. 3. Exterior egress components at other than the level of exit discharge until exit discharge is accomplished for buildings required to have two or more exits. 4. Interior exit discharge elements, as permitted in Section 1023.1, in buildings required to have two or more exits. 5. The portion of the exterior exit discharge immediately adjacent to exit discharge doorways in buildings required to have two or more exits. The emergency power system shall provide power for a duration of not less than 90 minutes and shall consist of storage batteries, unit equipment or an on-site generator. The installation of the emergency power system shall be in accordance with Section 2702.	Illumination of Means of Egress.	11.8.2.1	Sources of Illumination.	Illumination of means of egress shall be from a source considered reliable by the authority having jurisdiction.	Similar
Means of Egress Illumination	1006.4	Performance of system.	Emergency lighting facilities shall be arranged to provide initial illumination that is at least an average of 1 foot-candle (11 lux) and a minimum at any point of 0.1 foot-candle (1 lux) measured along the path of egress at floor level. Illumination levels shall be permitted to decline to 0.6 foot-candle (6 lux) average and a minimum at any point of 0.06 foot-candle (0.6 lux) at the end of the emergency lighting time duration. A maximum-to-minimum illumination uniformity ratio of 40 to 1 shall not be exceeded.	Emergency Lighting.	11.9.2.1	Performance of System.	Emergency illumination shall be provided for not less than 1½ hours in the event of failure of normal lighting. Emergency lighting facilities shall be arranged to provide initial illumination that is not less than an average of 1 ft-candle (10 lux) and, at any point, not less than 0.1 ft-candle (1 lux), measured along the path of egress at floor level. Illumination levels shall be permitted to decline to not less than an average of 0.6 ft-candle (6 lux) and, at any point, not less than 0.06 ft-candle (0.6 lux) at the end of the required 1½ hours. A maximum-to-minimum illumination uniformity ratio of 40 to 1 shall not be exceeded.	Similar
Doors, Gates and Turnstiles	1008.1	Doors.	Means of egress doors shall meet the requirements of this section. Doors serving a means of egress system shall meet the requirements of this section and Section 1017.2. Doors provided for egress purposes in numbers greater than required by this code shall meet the requirements of this section. Means of egress doors shall be readily distinguishable from the adjacent construction and finishes such that the doors are easily recognizable as doors. Mirrors or similar reflecting materials shall not be used on means of egress doors. Means of egress doors shall not be concealed by curtains, drapes, decorations or similar materials.	Means of Egress Components.	11.2.1.1.2	Doors.	Every door and every principal entrance that is required to serve as an exit shall be designed and constructed so that the way of egress travel is obvious and direct. Windows that, because of their physical configuration or design and the materials used in their construction, have the potential to be mistaken for doors shall be made inaccessible to the occupants by barriers or railings.	Similar
Doors, Gates and Turnstiles	1008.1.1	Size of doors.	The minimum width of each door opening shall be sufficient for the occupant load thereof and shall provide a clear width of not less than 32 inches. Clear openings of doorways with swinging doors shall be measured between the face of the door and the stop, with the door open 90 degrees. Where this section	Means of Egress Components.	11.2.1.2.4	Minimum Door Width.	Door openings in means of egress shall be not less than 32 in. (81 cm) in clear width unless one of the following conditions exists: (1) Where a pair of doors is provided, not less than one of the doors shall provide not less than a 32-in. (81-cm) clear width opening.	Similar

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			requires a minimum clear width of 32 inches and a door opening includes two door leaves without a mullion, one leaf shall provide a clear opening width of 32 inches. The maximum width of a swinging door leaf shall be 48 inches nominal... The height of doors shall not be less than 80 inches. Exceptions: ... 3. Door openings to storage closets less than 10 square feet in area shall not be limited by the minimum width ...				(2) Exit access doors serving a room not exceeding 70 ft2 (6.5 m2) and not required to be accessible to persons with severe mobility impairments shall be not less than 24 in. (61 cm) in door leaf width. (3) Doors serving a building or portion thereof not required to be accessible to persons with severe mobility impairments shall be permitted to be 28 in. (71 cm) in door leaf width.	
Doors, Gates and Turnstiles	1008.1.1.1	Projections into clear width.	There shall not be projections into the required clear width lower than 34 inches (864 mm) above the floor or ground. Projections into the clear opening width between 34 inches (864 mm) and 80 inches (2032 mm) above the floor or ground shall not exceed 4 inches (102 mm).	Width.	11.2.1.2.3.3	Measurement.	Projections exceeding 80 in. (2030 mm) above the floor shall not be considered reductions in width.	Similar
Doors, Gates and Turnstiles	1008.1.2	Door swing.	Egress doors shall be side-hinged swinging. Exceptions: 1. Private garages, office areas, factory and storage areas with an occupant load of 10 or less... 4. In other than Group H occupancies, revolving doors complying with Section 1008.1.3.1. 5. In other than Group H occupancies, horizontal sliding doors complying with Section 1008.1.3.3 are permitted in a means of egress. 6. Power-operated doors in accordance with Section 1008.1.3.1... The opening force for interior side-swinging doors without closers shall not exceed a 5-pound force. For other side swinging, sliding and folding doors, the door latch shall release when subjected to a 15-pound force. The door shall be set in motion when subjected to a 30-pound force. The door shall swing to a full-open position when subjected to a 15-pound force. Forces shall be applied to the latch side.	Doors.	11.2.1.4.1	Swing and Force to Open.	Any door in a means of egress shall be of the side-hinged or pivoted-swinging type. The door shall be designed and installed so that it is capable of swinging from any position to the full required width of the opening in which it is installed.	Similar
Doors, Gates and Turnstiles	1008.1.4	Floor elevation.	There shall be a floor or landing on each side of a door. Such floor or landing shall be at the same elevation on each side of the door. Landings shall be level except for exterior landings, which are permitted to have a slope not to exceed 0.25 unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (2-percent slope). Exceptions: ... 2. Exterior doors as provided for in Section 1003.5, Exception 1, and Section 1017.2, which are not on an accessible route... 4. Variations in elevation due to differences in finish materials, but not more than 0.5 inch (12.7 mm)...	Floor Level	11.2.1.3	Landings.	The elevation of the floor surfaces on both sides of a door shall not vary by more than ½ in. (1.3 cm). The elevation shall be maintained on both sides of the doorway for a distance not less than the width of the widest leaf. Thresholds at doorways shall not exceed ½ in. (1.3 cm) in height. Raised thresholds and floor level changes in excess of ¼ in. (0.64 cm) at doorways shall be beveled with a slope not steeper than 1 in 2.	Similar
Doors, Gates and Turnstiles	1008.1.5	Landings at doors.	Landings shall have a width not less than the width of the stairway or the door, whichever is the greater. Doors in the fully open position shall not reduce a required dimension by more than 7 inches (178 mm). When a landing serves an occupant load of 50 or more, doors in any position shall not reduce the landing to less than one-half its required width. Landings shall have a length measured in the direction of travel of not less than 44 inches (1118 mm). Exception: Landing length in the direction of travel in Group R-3 as applicable in Section 101.2 and Group U and within individual units of Group R-2 as applicable	Doors.	11.2.1.4.3	Swing and Force to Open.	During its swing, any door in a means of egress shall leave not less than one-half of the required width of an aisle, corridor, passageway, or landing unobstructed and shall not project more than 7 in. (17.8 cm) into the required width of an aisle, corridor, passageway, or landing when fully open. Doors shall not open directly onto a stair without a landing. The landing shall have a width not less than the width of the door. (See 11.2.1.3.)	Similar

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			in Section 101.2, need not exceed 36 inches (914 mm).					
Doors, Gates and Turnstiles	1008.1.6	Thresholds.	Thresholds at doorways shall not exceed 0.75 inch (19.1 mm) in height for sliding doors serving dwelling units or 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) for other doors. Raised thresholds and floor level changes greater than 0.25 inch (6.4 mm) at doorways shall be beveled with a slope not greater than one unit vertical in two units horizontal (50-percent slope). Exception: The threshold height shall be limited to 7 3/4 inches (197 mm) where the occupancy is Group R-2 or R-3 as applicable in Section 101.2, the door is an exterior door that is not a component of the required means of egress and the doorway is not on an accessible route.	Doors.	11.2.1.3	Floor Level.	The elevation of the floor surfaces on both sides of a door shall not vary by more than ½ in. (1.3 cm). The elevation shall be maintained on both sides of the doorway for a distance not less than the width of the widest leaf. Thresholds at doorways shall not exceed ½ in. (1.3 cm) in height. Raised thresholds and floor level changes in excess of ¼ in. (0.64 cm) at doorways shall be beveled with a slope not steeper than 1 in 2.	Similar
Doors, Gates and Turnstiles	1008.1.7	Door arrangement.	Space between two doors in series shall be 48 inches (1219 mm) minimum plus the width of a door swinging into the space. Doors in series shall swing either in the same direction or away from the space between doors.	Doors.	11.2.1.4.1	Swing and Force to Open.	Any door in a means of egress shall be of the side-hinged or pivoted-swinging type. The door shall be designed and installed so that it is capable of swinging from any position to the full required width of the opening in which it is installed.	Different-NFPA: 48" not cited.
Doors, Gates and Turnstiles	1008.1.8	Door operations.	Except as specifically permitted by this section egress doors shall be readily operable from the egress side without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort.	Doors.	11.2.1.5.1	Locks, Latches, and Alarm Devices.	Doors shall be arranged to be opened readily from the egress side whenever the building is occupied. Locks, if provided, shall not require the use of a key, a tool, or special knowledge or effort for operation from the inside of the building.Exception No. 1: The requirement of 11.2.1.5.1 shall not apply where otherwise provided in Chapter 19, Chapter 20, and Chapter 21.Exception No. 2: Exterior doors shall be permitted to have key-operated locks from the egress side, provided that the following criteria are met: (1) Use of this exception shall be permitted in Chapter 16 through Chapter 31 for the specific occupancy.(2) On or adjacent to the door, a readily visible, durable sign with letters not less than 1 in. (2.5 cm) high on a contrasting background shall be provided and shall read as follows: THIS DOOR TO REMAIN UNLOCKED WHEN THE BUILDING IS OCCUPIED. (3) The locking device shall be a type that is readily distinguishable as locked.(4) A key shall be immediately available to any occupant inside the building when it is locked.	Similar
Doors, Gates and Turnstiles	1008.1.8.3	Locks and latches.	Locks and latches shall be permitted to prevent operation of doors where any of the following exists: 1. Places of detention or restraint. 2. In buildings in occupancy Group A having an occupant load of 300 or less, Groups B, F, M and S, and in churches, the main exterior door or doors are permitted to be equipped with key-operated locking devices from the egress side provided: 2.1 The locking device is readily distinguishable as locked, 2.2 A readily visible durable sign is posted on the egress side on or adjacent to the door stating: THIS DOOR TO REMAIN UNLOCKED WHEN BUILDING IS OCCUPIED...2.3 The use of the key-operated locking device is revocable by the building official for due cause...	Doors.	11.2.1.5.1	Locks, Latches, and Alarm Devices.	Doors shall be arranged to be opened readily from the egress side whenever the building is occupied. Locks, if provided, shall not require the use of a key, a tool, or special knowledge or effort for operation from the inside of the building. Exception No. 1: The requirement of 11.2.1.5.1 shall not apply where otherwise provided in Chapter 19, Chapter 20, and Chapter 21. Exception No. 2: Exterior doors shall be permitted to have key-operated locks from the egress side, provided that the following criteria are met: (1) Use of this exception shall be permitted in Chapter 16 through Chapter 31 for the specific occupancy.	Similar

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							(2) On or adjacent to the door, a readily visible, durable sign with letters not less than 1 in. (2.5 cm) high on a contrasting background shall be provided and shall read as follows: THIS DOOR TO REMAIN UNLOCKED WHEN THE BUILDING IS OCCUPIED. (3) The locking device shall be a type that is readily distinguishable as locked. (4) A key shall be immediately available to any occupant inside the building when it is locked.	
Doors, Gates and Turnstiles	1008.1.9	Panic and fire exit hardware.	Where panic and fire exit hardware is installed, it shall comply with the following: 1. The actuating portion of the releasing device shall extend at least one-half of the door leaf width. 2. A maximum unlatching force of 15 pounds (67 N). Each door in a means of egress from an occupancy of Group A or E having an occupant load of 100 or more and any occupancy of Group H-1, H-2, H-3 or H-5 shall not be provided with a latch or lock unless it is panic hardware or fire exit hardware. If balanced doors are used and panic hardware is required, the panic hardware shall be the push-pad type and the pad shall not extend more than one-half the width of the door measured from the latch side.	Doors.	11.2.1.7.1	Panic Hardware and Fire Exit Hardware.	Where a door is required to be equipped with panic hardware or fire exit hardware, such hardware shall meet the following criteria: (1) It shall consist of a cross bar or push pad, the actuating portion of which extends across not less than one-half of the width of the door leaf and not less than 34 in. (86 cm), but not more than 48 in. (122 cm), above the floor.(2) It shall be constructed so that a horizontal force not to exceed 15 lbs (66 N) actuates the cross bar or push pad and latches.	Similar
Stairways and Handrails	1009.1	Stairway width.	The width of stairways shall be determined as specified in Section 1005.1, but such width shall not be less than 44 inches (1118 mm). See Section 1007.3 for accessible means of egress stairways. Exceptions: 1. Stairways serving an occupant load of 50 or less shall have a width of not less than 36 inches (914 mm). 2. Spiral stairways as provided for in Section 1009.9. 3. Aisle stairs complying with Section 1024. 4. Where a stairway lift is installed on stairways serving occupancies in Group R-3, or within dwelling units in occupancies in Group R-2, both as applicable in Section 101.2, a clear passage width not less than 20 inches (508 mm) shall be provided. If the seat and platform can be folded when not in use, the distance shall be measured from the folded position.	Stairs.	11.2.2.2.1	General.	Stairs used as a component in the means of egress shall conform to the general requirements of Section 11.1 and to the special requirements of 11.2.2. Exception: The requirement of 11.2.2.1 shall not apply to aisle stairs as provided in Chapter 16.	Similar
Stairways and Handrails	1009.2	Headroom.	Stairways shall have a minimum headroom clearance of 80 inches (2032 mm) measured vertically from a line connecting the edge of the nosings. Such headroom shall be continuous above the stairway to the point where the line intersects the landing below, one tread depth beyond the bottom riser. The minimum clearance shall be maintained the full width of the stairway and landing. Exception: Spiral stairways complying with Section 1009.9 are permitted a 78-inch (1981 mm) headroom clearance.	Means of Egress	11.1.5	Headroom.	Means of egress shall be designed and maintained to provide headroom as provided in other sections of this Code and shall be not less than 7 ft 6 in. (2.3 m) with projections from the ceiling not less than 6 ft 8 in. (2 m) nominal height above the finished floor. The minimum ceiling height shall be maintained for not less than two-thirds of the ceiling area of any room or space, provided the ceiling height of the remaining ceiling area is not less than 6 ft 8 in. (2 m). Headroom on stairs shall be not less than 6 ft 8 in. (2 m) and shall be measured vertically above a plane parallel to and tangent with the most forward projection of the stair tread.	Similar
Stairways and Handrails	1009.3	Stair treads and risers.	Stair riser heights shall be 7-in maximum and 4-in minimum. Stair tread depths shall be 11-in minimum. The riser height shall be measured vertically between	Stairs.	11.2.2.2.1	General.	Stairs used as a component in the means of egress shall conform to the general requirements of Section 11.1 and to the special requirements of	Similar

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			the leading edges of adjacent treads. The greatest riser height within any flight of stairs shall not exceed the smallest by more than 0.375-in. The tread depth shall be measured horizontally between the vertical planes of the foremost projection of adjacent treads and at right angle to the tread's leading edge. The greatest tread depth within any flight of stairs shall not exceed the smallest by more than 0.375-in. Winder treads shall have a minimum tread depth of 11-in measured at a right angle to the tread's leading edge at a point 12-in from the side where the treads are narrower and a minimum tread depth of 10-in. The greatest winder tread depth at the 12-inch walk line within any flight of stairs shall not exceed the smallest by more than 0.375-in. Excptns.:...2. Winders in accordance with Section 1009.8... 4. Aisle stairs in assembly seating areas where the stair pitch or slope is set, for sightline reasons, by the slope of the adjacent seating area in accordance with Section 1024.11.2...				11.2.2.Exception: The requirement of 11.2.2.1 shall not apply to aisle stairs as provided in Chapter 16.	
Stairways and Handrails	1009.3.1	Dimensional uniformity.	Stair treads and risers shall be of uniform size and shape. The tolerance between the largest and smallest riser or between the largest and smallest tread shall not exceed 0.375-in. Exceptions: 1. Nonuniform riser dimensions of aisle stairs complying with Section 1024.11.2. 2. Consistently shaped winders, complying with Section 1009.8, differing from rectangular treads in the same stairway flight. Where the bottom or top riser adjoins a sloping public way, walkway or driveway having an established grade and serving as a landing, the bottom or top riser is permitted to be reduced along the slope to less than 4-in in height with the variation in height of the bottom or top riser not to exceed one unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (8-percent slope) of stairway width. The nosings or leading edges of treads at such nonuniform height risers shall have a distinctive marking stripe, different from any other nosing marking provided on the stair flight. The distinctive marking stripe shall be visible in descent of the stair and shall have a slip-resistant surface.	Stair Details.	11.2.2.3.6	Dimensional Uniformity.	There shall be no variation in excess of 0.25 in. (0.5 cm) in the depth of adjacent treads or in the height of adjacent risers, and the tolerance between the largest and smallest riser or between the largest and smallest tread shall not exceed in. (1 cm) in any flight.	Similar
Stairways and Handrails	1009.3.2	Profile.	The radius of curvature at the leading edge of the tread shall be not greater than 0.5 inch (12.7 mm). Beveling of nosings shall not exceed 0.5 inch (12.7 mm). Risers shall be solid and vertical or sloped from the underside of the leading edge of the tread above at an angle not more than 30 degrees (0.52 rad) from the vertical. The leading edge (nosings) of treads shall project not more than 1.25 inches (32 mm) beyond the tread below and all projections of the leading edges shall be of uniform size, including the leading edge of the floor at the top of a flight. Exceptions: 1. Solid risers are not required for stairways that are not required to comply with Section 1007.3, provided that	Stair Details.	11.2.2.3.3	Tread and Landing Surfaces.	Stair treads and landings shall be solid, without perforations, and free of projections or lips that could trip stair users. If not vertical, risers shall be permitted to slope under the tread at an angle not to exceed 30 degrees from vertical, but the permitted projection of the nosing shall not exceed 1½ in. (3.8 cm).	Similar

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			the opening between treads does not permit the passage of a sphere with a diameter of 4 inches (102 mm). 2. Solid risers are not required for occupancies in Group I-3.					
Stairways and Handrails	1009.4	Stairway landings.	There shall be a floor or landing at the top and bottom of each stairway. The width of landings shall not be less than the width of stairways they serve. Every landing shall have a minimum dimension measured in the direction of travel equal to the width of the stairway. Such dimension need not exceed 48 inches (1219 mm) where the stairway has a straight run. Exceptions: 1. Aisle stairs complying with Section 1024. 2. Doors opening onto a landing shall not reduce the landing to less than one-half the required width. When fully open, the door shall not project more than 7 inches (178 mm) into a landing.	Stair Details.	11.2.2.3.2	Landings.	Stairs shall have landings at door openings. Stairs and intermediate landings shall continue with no decrease in width along the direction of egress travel. In new buildings, every landing shall have a dimension measured in the direction of travel that is not less than the width of the stair.	Similar
Stairways and Handrails	1009.5	Stairway construction.	All stairways shall be built of materials consistent with the types permitted for the type of construction of the building, except that wood handrails shall be permitted for all types of construction.	Stair Details.	11.2.2.3.1.2	Construction.	All components of a stairway, including platforms and landings, shall be constructed of materials consistent with the types permitted for floor construction, based on the type of construction of the building, except that wood handrails shall be permitted for all types of construction. All walking surfaces of a stairway shall be capable of supporting the loads specified in Chapter 35.	Similar
Stairways and Handrails	1009.5.1	Stairway walking surface.	The walking surface of treads and landings of a stairway shall not be sloped steeper than one unit vertical in 48 units horizontal (2-percent slope) in any direction. Stairway treads and landings shall have a solid surface. Finish floor surfaces shall be securely attached. Exception: In Group F, H and S occupancies, other than areas of parking structures accessible to the public, openings in treads and landings shall not be prohibited provided a sphere with a diameter of 11/8 inches (29 mm) cannot pass through the opening.	Stair Details.	11.2.2.3.4	Tread Slope.	Tread slope shall not exceed ¼ in./ft (2 cm/m) (a slope of 1 in 48).	Similar
Stairways and Handrails	1009.11	Handrails.	Stairways shall have handrails on each side. Handrails shall be adequate in strength and attachment in accordance with Section 1607.7. Handrails for ramps, where required by Section 1010.8, shall comply with this section. Exceptions: 1. Aisle stairs complying with Section 1024 provided with a center handrail need not have additional handrails. 2. Stairways within dwelling units, spiral stairways and aisle stairs serving seating only on one side are permitted to have a handrail on one side only. 3. Decks, patios and walkways that have a single change in elevation where the landing depth on each side of the change of elevation is greater than what is required for a landing do not require handrails. 4. In Group R-3 occupancies, a change in elevation consisting of a single riser at an entrance or egress door does not require handrails. 5. Changes in room elevations of only one riser within dwelling units and sleeping units in Group R-2 and R-3 occupancies do not require handrails.	Guards and Handrails.	11.2.2.4.1.1	Handrails.	Stairs and ramps shall have handrails on both sides unless otherwise permitted in 11.2.2.4.1.6.	Similar

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Stairways and Handrails	1009.11.1	Height.	Handrail height, measured above stair tread nosings, or finish surface of ramp slope, shall be uniform, not less than 34 inches (864 mm) and not more than 38 inches (965 mm).	Guards and Handrails.	11.2.2.4.4	Handrail Details.	Handrails on stairs and ramps shall have a consistent height of not less than 34 in. (86 cm) and not more than 38 in. (96 cm) above the surface of the stair tread or ramp walking surface, measured vertically to the top of the rail from the leading edge of the stair tread or the ramp walking surface.	Similar
Stairways and Handrails	1009.11.2	Intermediate handrails.	Intermediate handrails are required so that all portions of the stairway width required for egress capacity are within 30 inches (762 mm) of a handrail. On monumental stairs, handrails shall be located along the most direct path of egress travel.	Guards and Handrails.	11.2.2.4.1.2	Handrails.	In addition, handrails shall be provided within 30 in. (76 cm) of all portions of the required egress width of new stairs.	Similar
Stairways and Handrails	1009.11.3	Handrail graspability.	Handrails with a circular cross section shall have an outside diameter of at least 1.25 inches (32 mm) and not greater than 2 inches (51 mm) or shall provide equivalent graspability. If the handrail is not circular, it shall have a perimeter dimension of at least 4 inches (102 mm) and not greater than 6.25 inches (160 mm) with a maximum cross-section dimension of 2.25 inches (57 mm). Edges shall have a minimum radius of 0.01 inch (0.25 mm).	Guards and Handrails.	11.2.2.4.4	Handrail Details.	Handrails on stairs and ramps shall have a consistent height of not less than 34 in. (86 cm) and not more than 38 in. (96 cm) above the surface of the stair tread or ramp walking surface, measured vertically to the top of the rail from the leading edge of the stair tread or the ramp walking surface.	Similar
Stairways and Handrails	1009.11.4	Continuity.	Handrail-gripping surfaces shall be continuous, without interruption by newel posts or other obstructions. Exceptions: 1. Handrails within dwelling units are permitted to be interrupted by a newel post at a stair landing. 2. Within a dwelling unit, the use of a volute, turnout or starting easing is allowed on the lowest tread. 3. Handrail brackets or balusters attached to the bottom surface of the handrail that do not project horizontally beyond the sides of the handrail within 1.5 inches (38 mm) of the bottom of the handrail shall not be considered to be obstructions and provided further that for each 0.5 inch (13 mm) of additional handrail perimeter dimension above 4 inches (102 mm), the vertical clearance dimension of 1.5 inches (38 mm) shall be permitted to be reduced by 0.125 inch (3 mm).	Guards and Handrails.	11.2.2.4.4	Handrail Details.	Handrails on stairs and ramps shall have a consistent height of not less than 34 in. (86 cm) and not more than 38 in. (96 cm) above the surface of the stair tread or ramp walking surface, measured vertically to the top of the rail from the leading edge of the stair tread or the ramp walking surface.	Similar
Stairways and Handrails	1009.11.5	Handrail extensions.	Handrails shall return to a wall, guard or the walking surface or shall be continuous to the handrail of an adjacent stair flight. Where handrails are not continuous between flights, the handrails shall extend horizontally at least 12 inches (305mm) beyond the top riser and continue to slope for the depth of one tread beyond the bottom riser. Exceptions: 1. Handrails within a dwelling unit that is not required to be accessible need extend only from the top riser to the bottom riser. 2. Aisle handrails in Group A occupancies in accordance with Section 1024.13.	Guards and Handrails.	11.2.2.4.4	Handrail Details.	Handrails on stairs and ramps shall have a consistent height of not less than 34 in. (86 cm) and not more than 38 in. (96 cm) above the surface of the stair tread or ramp walking surface, measured vertically to the top of the rail from the leading edge of the stair tread or the ramp walking surface.	Similar
Stairways and Handrails	1009.11.6	Clearance.	Clear space between a handrail and a wall or other surface shall be a minimum of 1.5 inches (38 mm). A handrail and a wall or other surface adjacent to the handrail shall be free of any sharp or abrasive elements.		11.2.2.4.4	Handrail Details.	Handrails on stairs and ramps shall have a consistent height of not less than 34 in. (86 cm) and not more than 38 in. (96 cm) above the surface of the stair tread or ramp walking surface, measured vertically to the top of the rail from the leading edge of the stair tread or the ramp walking surface.	Similar- NFPA requires 2-1/4 inches and IBC requires 1-1/2 inches"
Ramps	1010.1	Scope.	The provisions of this section shall apply to ramps	Ramps.	11.2.5.1	General.	Every ramp used as a component in a means of	Similar

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			used as a component of a means of egress. Exceptions: 1. Other than ramps that are part of the accessible routes providing access in accordance with Sections 1108.2.2 through 1108.2.4.1, ramped aisles within assembly rooms or spaces shall conform with the provisions in Section 1024.11. 2. Curb ramps shall comply with ICC A117.1. 3. Vehicle ramps in parking garages for pedestrian exit access shall not be required to comply with Sections 1010.3 through 1010.9 when they are not an accessible route serving accessible parking spaces, other required accessible elements or part of an accessible means of egress.				egress shall conform to the general requirements of Section 11.1 and to the requirements of 11.2.5.	
Ramps	1010.2	Slope.	Ramps used as part of a means of egress shall have a running slope not steeper than one unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (8-percent slope). The slope of other ramps shall not be steeper than one unit vertical in eight units horizontal (12.5-percent slope). Exception: Aisle ramp slope in occupancies of Group A shall comply with Section 1024.11.	Ramps.	11.2.5.2	Dimensional Criteria.	Dimensional criteria for ramps shall be in accordance with Table 11.2.5.2.	Similar
Ramps	1010.3	Cross slope.	The slope measured perpendicular to the direction of travel of a ramp shall not be steeper than one unit vertical in 48 units horizontal (2-percent slope).	Ramps.	11.2.5.2	Dimensional Criteria.	Dimensional criteria for ramps shall be in accordance with Table 11.2.5.2.	Similar
Ramps	1010.4	Vertical rise.	The rise for any ramp run shall be 30 inches (762 mm) maximum.	Ramps.	11.2.5.2	Dimensional Criteria.	Dimensional criteria for ramps shall be in accordance with Table 11.2.5.2.	Similar
Ramps	1010.5	Minimum dimensions.	The minimum dimensions of means of egress ramps shall comply with Sections 1010.5.1 through 1010.5.3.	Ramps.	11.2.5.2	Dimensional Criteria.	Dimensional criteria for ramps shall be in accordance with Table 11.2.5.2.	Similar
Ramps	1010.5.1	Width.	The minimum width of a means of egress ramp shall not be less than that required for corridors by Section 1016.2. The clear width of a ramp and the clear width between handrails, if provided, shall be 36 inches (914 mm) minimum.	Ramps.	11.2.5.2	Dimensional Criteria.	Dimensional criteria for ramps shall be in accordance with Table 11.2.5.2.	Similar
Ramps	1010.5.2	Headroom.	The minimum headroom in all parts of the means of egress ramp shall not be less than 80 inches (2032 mm).	Means of Egress	11.1.5	Headroom.	Means of egress shall be designed and maintained to provide headroom as provided in other sections of this Code and shall be not less than 7 ft 6 in. (2.3 m) with projections from the ceiling not less than 6 ft 8 in. (2 m) nominal height above the finished floor. The minimum ceiling height shall be maintained for not less than two-thirds of the ceiling area of any room or space, provided the ceiling height of the remaining ceiling area is not less than 6 ft 8 in. (2 m). Headroom on stairs shall be not less than 6 ft 8 in. (2 m) and shall be measured vertically above a plane parallel to and tangent with the most forward projection of the stair tread.	Similar
Ramps	1010.5.3	Restrictions.	Means of egress ramps shall not reduce in width in the direction of egress travel. Projections into the required ramp and landing width are prohibited. Doors opening onto a landing shall not reduce the clear width to less than 42 inches (1067 mm).	Arrangement of Means of Egress.	1.2.5.3.2	Landings.	Ramp landings shall comply with 11.2.5.3.2(A) and 11.2.5.3.2(B): (A) Ramps shall have landings located at the top, at the bottom, and at doors opening onto the ramp. The slope of the landing shall not be steeper than 1 in 48. Every landing shall have a width not less than the width of the ramp. Every landing shall be not less than 60 in. (152 cm) long in the direction of travel. (B) Any changes in travel direction shall be made only at landings. Ramps and	Similar

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							intermediate landings shall continue with no decrease in width along the direction of egress travel.	
Ramps	1010.6	Landings.	Ramps shall have landings at the bottom and top of each ramp, points of turning, entrance, exits and at doors. Landings shall comply with Sections 1010.6.1 through 1010.6.5.	Ramp Details.	11.2.5.3.2	Landings.	Ramp landings shall comply with 11.2.5.3.2(A) and 11.2.5.3.2(B): (A) Ramps shall have landings located at the top, at the bottom, and at doors opening onto the ramp. The slope of the landing shall not be steeper than 1 in 48. Every landing shall have a width not less than the width of the ramp. Every landing shall be not less than 60 in. (152 cm) long in the direction of travel. (B) Any changes in travel direction shall be made only at landings. Ramps and intermediate landings shall continue with no decrease in width along the direction of egress travel.	Similar
Ramps	1010.6.1	Slope.	Landings shall have a slope not steeper than one unit vertical in 48 units horizontal (2-percent slope) in any direction. Changes in level are not permitted.	Ramp Details.	11.2.5.3.2	Landings.	Ramp landings shall comply with 11.2.5.3.2(A) and 11.2.5.3.2(B):(A) Ramps shall have landings located at the top, at the bottom, and at doors opening onto the ramp. The slope of the landing shall not be steeper than 1 in 48. Every landing shall have a width not less than the width of the ramp. Every landing shall be not less than 60 in. (152 cm) long in the direction of travel.(B) Any changes in travel direction shall be made only at landings. Ramps and intermediate landings shall continue with no decrease in width along the direction of egress travel.	Similar
Ramps	1010.6.2	Width.	The landing shall be at least as wide as the widest ramp run adjoining the landing.	Ramp Details.	11.2.5.3.2	Landings.	Ramp landings shall comply with 11.2.5.3.2(A) and 11.2.5.3.2(B): (A) Ramps shall have landings located at the top, at the bottom, and at doors opening onto the ramp. The slope of the landing shall not be steeper than 1 in 48. Every landing shall have a width not less than the width of the ramp. Every landing shall be not less than 60 in. (152 cm) long in the direction of travel. (B) Any changes in travel direction shall be made only at landings. Ramps and intermediate landings shall continue with no decrease in width along the direction of egress travel.	Similar
Ramps	1010.6.3	Length.	The landing length shall be 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum. Exception: Landings in nonaccessible Group R-2 and R-3 individual dwelling units, as applicable in Section 101.2, are permitted to be 36 inches (914mm) minimum.	Ramp Details.	11.2.5.3.2	Landings.	Ramp landings shall comply with 11.2.5.3.2(A) and 11.2.5.3.2(B): (A) Ramps shall have landings located at the top, at the bottom, and at doors opening onto the ramp. The slope of the landing shall not be steeper than 1 in 48. Every landing shall have a width not less than the width of the ramp. Every landing shall be not less than 60 in. (152 cm) long in the direction of travel. (B) Any changes in travel direction shall be made only at landings. Ramps and intermediate landings shall continue with no decrease in width along the direction of egress travel.	Similar
Ramps	1010.6.4	Change in direction.	Where changes in direction of travel occur at landings provided between ramp runs, the landing shall be 60 inches by 60 inches (1524 mm by 1524 mm) minimum.	Ramp Details.	11.2.5.3.2	Landings.	Ramp landings shall comply with 11.2.5.3.2(A) and 11.2.5.3.2(B): (A) Ramps shall have landings located at the top, at	Similar

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							the bottom, and at doors opening onto the ramp. The slope of the landing shall not be steeper than 1 in 48. Every landing shall have a width not less than the width of the ramp. Every landing shall be not less than 60 in. (152 cm) long in the direction of travel. (B) Any changes in travel direction shall be made only at landings. Ramps and intermediate landings shall continue with no decrease in width along the direction of egress travel.	
Ramps	1010.7	Ramp construction.	All ramps shall be built of materials consistent with the types permitted for the type of construction of the building; except that wood handrails shall be permitted for all types of construction. Ramps used as an exit shall conform to the applicable requirements of Sections 1019.1 and 1019.1.1 through 1019.1.3 for vertical exit enclosures.	Ramp Details.	11.2.5.3.1	Construction.	Ramp construction shall be as follows: (1) All ramps serving as required means of egress shall be of permanent fixed construction.(2) Each ramp in buildings required by this Code to be of Type I or Type II construction shall be noncombustible or limited-combustible throughout. The ramp floor and landings shall be solid and without perforations.	Similar
Ramps	1010.7.1	Ramp surface.	The surface of ramps shall be of slip-resistant materials that are securely attached.	Walking Surfaces in the Means of Egress.	11.1.6.4	Slip Resistance.	Walking surfaces shall be slip resistant under foreseeable conditions. The walking surface of each element in the means of egress shall be uniformly slip resistant along the natural path of travel.	Similar
Ramps	1010.8	Handrails.	Ramps with a rise greater than 6 inches (152 mm) shall have handrails on both sides complying with Section 1009.11.	Ramps.	11.2.5.4	Guards and Handrails.	Guards complying with 11.2.2.4 shall be provided for ramps. Handrails complying with 11.2.2.4 shall be provided along both sides of a ramp run with a rise greater than 6 in. (15.2 cm). The height of handrails and guards shall be measured vertically to the top of the guard or rail from the walking surface adjacent thereto.	Similar
Ramps	1010.9	Edge protection.	Edge protection complying with Section 1010.9.1 or 1010.9.2 shall be provided on each side of ramp runs and at each side of ramp landings. Exceptions: 1. Edge protection is not required on ramps not required to have handrails, provided they have flared sides that comply with the ICC A117.1 curb ramp provisions. 2. Edge protection is not required on the sides of ramp landings serving an adjoining ramp run or stairway. 3. Edge protection is not required on the sides of ramp landings having a vertical drop-off of not more than 0.5 inch (13 mm) within 10 inches (254 mm) horizontally of the required landing area.	Ramp Details.	11.2.5.3.3	Drop-offs.	Ramps and landings with drop-offs shall have curbs, walls, railings, or projecting surfaces that prevent people from traveling off the edge of the ramp. Curbs or barriers shall be not less than 2 in. (5.1 cm) in height.	Similar
Ramps	1010.9.1	Railings.	A rail shall be mounted below the handrail 17 inches to 19 inches (432 mm to 483 mm) above the ramp or landing surface.	Ramps.	11.2.5.4	Guards and Handrails.	Guards complying with 11.2.2.4 shall be provided for ramps. Handrails complying with 11.2.2.4 shall be provided along both sides of a ramp run with a rise greater than 6 in. (15.2 cm). The height of handrails and guards shall be measured vertically to the top of the guard or rail from the walking surface adjacent thereto.	Similar
Ramps	1010.9.2	Curb or barrier.	A curb or barrier shall be provided that prevents the passage of a 4-inch-diameter (102 mm) sphere, where any portion of the sphere is within 4 inches (102 mm) of the floor or ground surface.	Ramps.	11.2.5.4	Guards and Handrails.	Guards complying with 11.2.2.4 shall be provided for ramps. Handrails complying with 11.2.2.4 shall be provided along both sides of a ramp run with a rise greater than 6 in. (15.2 cm). The height of handrails and guards shall be measured vertically to the top of the guard or rail from the walking surface adjacent thereto.	Similar

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Ramps	1010.1	Guards.	Guards shall be provided where required by Section 1012 and shall be constructed in accordance with Section 1012.	Ramps.	11.2.5.4	Guards and Handrails.	Guards complying with 11.2.2.4 shall be provided for ramps. Handrails complying with 11.2.2.4 shall be provided along both sides of a ramp run with a rise greater than 6 in. (15.2 cm). The height of handrails and guards shall be measured vertically to the top of the guard or rail from the walking surface adjacent thereto.	Similar
Exit Signs	1011.1	Where required.	Exits and exit access doors shall be marked by an approved exit sign readily visible from any direction of egress travel. Access to exits shall be marked by readily visible exit signs in cases where the exit or the path of egress travel is not immediately visible to the occupants. Exit sign placement shall be such that no point in an exit access corridor is more than 100 feet (30 480 mm) or the listed viewing distance for the sign, whichever is less, from the nearest visible exit sign. Exceptions: 1. Exit signs are not required in rooms or areas, which require only one exit or exit access. 2. Main exterior exit doors or gates which obviously and clearly are identifiable as exits need not have exit signs where approved by the building official...	Marking of Means of Egress.	11.10.1.1	Where Required.	Means of egress shall be marked in accordance with Section 11.10 where required in Chapter 16 through Chapter 30.	Similar
Exit Signs	1011.2	Illumination.	Exit signs shall be internally or externally illuminated. Exception: Tactile signs required by Section 1011.3 need not be provided with illumination.	Marking of Means of Egress.	11.10.1.3	Exit Door Tactile Signage	Tactile signage shall be located at each exit door requiring an exit sign, shall comply with ICC/ANSI A117.1 and shall read as follows: EXIT	Similar
Exit Signs	1011.3	Tactile exit signs.	A tactile sign stating EXIT and complying with ICC A117.1 shall be provided adjacent to each door to an egress stairway, an exit passageway and the exit discharge.	Signs.	12.16.4	Exit Doors.	Exit doors shall be identified by tactile signs in accordance with 11.10.1.3.	Similar
Exit Signs	1011.4	Internally illuminated exit signs.	Internally illuminated exit signs shall be listed and labeled and shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and Section 2702. Exit signs shall be illuminated at all times.	Internally Illuminated Signs.	11.10.7.1	Listing.	Internally illuminated signs shall be listed in accordance with UL 924, Standard for Emergency Lighting and Power Equipment.	Similar
Exit Signs	1011.5	Externally illuminated exit signs.	Externally illuminated exit signs shall comply with Sections 1011.5.1 through 1011.5.3.	Externally Illuminated Signs.	11.10.6.1	Size of Signs.	Externally illuminated signs required by 11.10.1 and 11.10.2 shall have the word "exit" or other appropriate wording in plainly legible letters not less than 6 in. (15.2 cm) high, with the principal strokes of letters not less than ¾ in. (1.9 cm) wide. The word "exit" shall have letters of a width not less than 2 in. (5 cm), except the letter "I", and the minimum spacing between letters shall be not less than in. (1 cm). Signs larger than the minimum established in this requirement shall have letter widths, strokes, and spacing in proportion to their height. Exception No. 1: The requirement of 11.10.6.1 shall not apply to marking required by 11.10.1.3 and 11.10.1.5. Exception No. 2: Where approved by the authority having jurisdiction, pictograms shall be permitted.	Similar
Exit Signs	1011.5.2	Exit sign illumination.	The face of an exit sign illuminated from an external source shall have an intensity of not less than 5 foot-candles (54 lux).	Illumination of Signs.	11.10.5.2	Continuous Illumination.	Every sign required to be illuminated by 11.10.6.3 and 11.10.7 shall be continuously illuminated as required under the provisions of Section 11.8. Exception: Illumination for signs shall be permitted to flash on and off upon activation of the fire alarm	Similar

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							system.	
Exit Signs	1011.5.3	Power source.	Exit signs shall be illuminated at all times. To ensure continued illumination for a duration of not less than 90 minutes in case of primary power loss, the sign illumination means shall be connected to an emergency power system provided from storage batteries, unit equipment or an on-site generator. The installation of the emergency power system shall be in accordance with Section 2702. Exception: Approved exit sign illumination means that provide continuous illumination independent of external power sources for a duration of not less than 90 minutes, in case of primary power loss, are not required to be connected to an emergency electrical system.	Illumination of Signs.	11.10.5.2	Continuous Illumination.	Every sign required to be illuminated by 11.10.6.3 and 11.10.7 shall be continuously illuminated as required under the provisions of Section 11.8. Exception: Illumination for signs shall be permitted to flash on and off upon activation of the fire alarm system.	Similar
Guards	1012.1	Where required.	Guards shall be located along open-sided walking surfaces, mezzanines, industrial equipment platforms, stairways, ramps and landings which are located more than 30-in above the floor or grade below. Guards shall be adequate in strength and attachment in accordance with Section 1607.7. Guards shall also be located along glazed sides of stairways, ramps and landings that are located more than 30-in above the floor or grade below where the glazing provided does not meet the strength and attachment requirements in Section 1607.7. Exception: Guards are not required for the following locations: 1. On the loading side of loading docks or piers. 2. On the audience side of stages and raised platforms, including steps leading up to the stage and raised platforms. 3. On raised stage and platform floor areas such as runways, ramps and side stages used for entertainment or presentations... 5. At elevated walking surfaces appurtenant to stages and platforms for access to and utilization of special lighting or equipment... 7. In assembly seating where guards in accordance with Section 1024.14 are permitted and provided.	Special Means of Egress Features—Guards and Railings.	16.2.11.4	Guards at Side and Back of Seating Areas.	Guards complying with the guard requirements of 11.2.2.4 shall be provided and shall be of a height not less than 42 in. (107 cm) above the aisle, aisle access way, or footboard where the floor elevation is more than 30 in. (76 cm) above the floor or grade to the side or back of seating. 11.1.8 Guards. Guards in accordance with 11.2.2.4 shall be provided at the open sides of means of egress that exceed 30 in. (76 cm) above the floor or grade below.	Different-NFPA 5000 Chapter on Assembly address guards only in terms of aisles.
Guards	1012.2	Height.	Guards shall form a protective barrier not less than 42 inches (1067 mm) high, measured vertically above the leading edge of the tread, adjacent walking surface or adjacent seatboard. Exceptions: 1. For occupancies in Group R-3, and within individual dwelling units in occupancies in Group R-2, both as applicable in Section 101.2, guards whose top rail also serves as a handrail shall have a height not less than 34 inches (864 mm) and not more than 38 inches (965 mm) measured vertically from the leading edge of the stair tread nosing. 2. The height in assembly seating areas shall be in accordance with Section 1024.14.	Guards and Handrails.	11.2.2.4.5	Guard Details.	(A) The height of guards required in 11.1.8 shall be measured vertically to the top of the guard from the surface adjacent thereto.(B) Guards shall be not less than 42 in. (107 cm) high.Exception: The requirement of 11.2.2.4.5(B) shall not apply where otherwise provided in 16.2.11.(C)* Open guards shall have intermediate rails or an ornamental pattern such that a sphere 4 in. (10.1 cm) in diameter shall not be capable of passing through any opening up to a height of 34 in. (86 cm).Exception No. 1: The triangular openings formed by the riser, tread, and bottom element of a guardrail at the open side of a stair shall be of such size that a sphere 6 in. (15.2 cm) in diameter shall not be capable of passing through the triangular opening.	Similar
Guards	1012.3	Opening limitations.	Open guards shall have balusters or ornamental patterns such that a 4-inch-diameter sphere cannot pass through any opening up to a height of 34 inches.	Guards and Handrails.	11.2.2.4.5	Guard Details.	(A) The height of guards required in 11.1.8 shall be measured vertically to the top of the guard from the surface adjacent thereto.	Similar

IBC Section Title	IBC Section Number	IBC Number Title	Text	NFPA 5000 Section Title	NFPA 5000 Section Number	NFPA 5000 Number Title	Text	Analysis
			From a height of 34 inches to 42 inches above the adjacent walking surfaces, a sphere 8 inches in diameter shall not pass. Exceptions: 1. The triangular openings formed by the riser, tread and bottom rail at the open side of a stairway shall be of a maximum size such that a sphere of 6 inches in diameter cannot pass through the opening. 2. At elevated walking surfaces for access to and use of electrical, mechanical or plumbing systems or equipment, guards shall have balusters or be of solid materials such that a sphere with a diameter of 21 inches cannot pass through any opening...4. In assembly seating areas, guards at the end of aisles where they terminate at a fascia of boxes, balconies and galleries shall have balusters or ornamental patterns such that a 4-inch-diameter sphere cannot pass through any opening up to a height of 26 inches. From a height of 26 inches to 42 inches above the adjacent walking surfaces, a sphere 8 inches in diameter shall not pass.				(B) Guards shall be not less than 42 in. (107 cm) high. Exception: The requirement of 11.2.2.4.5(B) shall not apply where otherwise provided in 16.2.11. (C)* Open guards shall have intermediate rails or an ornamental pattern such that a sphere 4 in. (10.1 cm) in diameter shall not be capable of passing through any opening up to a height of 34 in. (86 cm). Exception No. 1: The triangular openings formed by the riser, tread, and bottom element of a guardrail at the open side of a stair shall be of such size that a sphere 6 in. (15.2 cm) in diameter shall not be capable of passing through the triangular opening.	
Exit Access	1013.1	General.	The exit access arrangement shall comply with Sections 1013 through 1016 and the applicable provisions of Sections 1003 through 1012.	Arrangement of Means of Egress.	11.5.1.1	General.	Exits shall be located and exit access shall be arranged so that exits are readily accessible at all times.	Similar
Exit Access	1013.2	Egress through intervening spaces.	Egress from a room or space shall not pass through adjoining or intervening rooms or areas, except where such adjoining rooms or areas are accessory to the area served; are not a high-hazard occupancy and provide a discernible path of egress travel to an exit. Egress shall not pass through kitchens, storage rooms, closets or spaces used for similar purposes. An exit access shall not pass through a room that can be locked to prevent egress. Means of egress from dwelling units or sleeping areas shall not lead through other sleeping areas, toilet rooms or bathrooms. Exceptions: 1. Means of egress are not prohibited through a kitchen area serving adjoining rooms constituting part of the same dwelling unit or sleeping unit...	Arrangement of Means of Egress.	11.5.1.8	General.	Exit access from rooms or spaces shall be permitted to be through adjoining or intervening rooms or areas, provided that such adjoining rooms are accessory to the area served. Foyers, lobbies, and reception rooms constructed as required for corridors shall not be construed as intervening rooms. Exit access shall be arranged so that it is not necessary to pass through any area identified under hazardous area protection in Chapter 16 through Chapter 30.	Similar
Exit Access	1013.3	Common path of egress travel.	In occupancies other than Groups H-1, H-2 and H-3, the common path of egress travel shall not exceed 75 feet (22 860 mm). In occupancies in Groups H-1, H-2, and H-3, the common path of egress travel shall not exceed 25 feet (7620 mm). Exceptions: 1. The length of a common path of egress travel in an occupancy in Groups B, F and S shall not be more than 100 feet (30 480 mm), provided that the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. 2. Where a tenant space in an occupancy in Groups B, S and U has an occupant load of not more than 30, the length of a common path of egress travel shall not be more than 100 feet (30 480 mm). 3. The length of a common path of egress travel in occupancies in Group I-3 shall not be more than 100 feet (30 480 mm).	Arrangement of Means of Egress.	16.2.5.1.2	General.	Common paths of travel shall be permitted for the first 20 ft (6.1 m) from any point where serving any number of occupants and for the first 75 ft (23 m) from any point where serving not more than 50 occupants.	Similar
Exit and Exit	1014.1	Exit or exit	Two exits or exit access doorways from any space	Number of	11.4.1.1	General.	The number of means of egress from any balcony,	Similar

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Access Doorways		access doorways required.	shall be provided where one of the following conditions exists: 1. The occupant load of the space exceeds the values in Table 1014.1. 2. The common path of egress travel exceeds the limitations of Section 1013.3. 3. Where required by Sections 1014.3, 1014.4 and 1014.5. Exception: Group I-2 occupancies shall comply with Section 1013.2.2.	Means of Egress.			mezzanine, story, or portion thereof shall be not less than two.	
Exit and Exit Access Doorways	1014.2	Exit or exit access doorway arrangement.	Required exits shall be located in a manner that makes their availability obvious. Exits shall be unobstructed at all times. Exit and exit access doorways shall be arranged in accordance with Sections 1014.2.1 and 1014.2.2.	Arrangement of Means of Egress.	11.5.1.1	General.	Exits shall be located and exit access shall be arranged so that exits are readily accessible at all times.	Similar
Exit and Exit Access Doorways	1014.2.1	Two exits or exit access doorways.	Where two exits or exit access doorways are required from any portion of the exit access, the exit doors or exit access doorways shall be placed a distance apart equal to not less than one-half of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the building or area to be served measured in a straight line between exit doors or exit access doorways. Interlocking or scissor stairs shall be counted as one exit stairway. Exceptions: 1. Where exit enclosures are provided as a portion of the required exit and are interconnected by a 1-hour fire-resistance-rated corridor conforming to the requirements of Section 1016, the required exit separation shall be measured along the shortest direct line of travel within the corridor. 2. Where a building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, the separation distance of the exit doors or exit access doorways shall not be less than one-third of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the area served.	Arrangement of Means of Egress.	11.5.1.4	General.	Where two exits or exit access doors are required, they shall be located at a distance from one another not less than one-half the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the building or area to be served, measured in a straight line between the nearest edge of the exit doors or exit access doors. Where exit enclosures are provided as the required exits and are interconnected by not less than a 1-hour fire resistance–rated corridor, exit separation shall be permitted to be measured along the line of travel within the corridor. Exception: In buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 55.3, the minimum separation distance between two exits or exit access doors measured in accordance with 11.5.1.4 shall be not less than one-third the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the building or area to be served.	Similar
Exit and Exit Access Doorways	1014.2.2	Three or more exits or exit access doorways.	Where access to three or more exits is required, at least two exit doors or exit access doorways shall be placed a distance apart equal to not less than one-half of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the area served measured in a straight line between such exit doors or exit access doorways. Additional exits or exit access doorways shall be arranged a reasonable distance apart so that if one becomes blocked, the others will be available. Exception: Where a building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, the separation distance of at least two of the exit doors or exit access doorways shall not be less than one-third of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the area served.	Arrangement of Means of Egress.	11.5.1.5	General.	Where more than two exits or exit access doors are required, at least two of the required exits or exit access doors shall be arranged to comply with the minimum separation distance requirement. The other exits or exit access doors shall be located so that, if one becomes blocked, the others are available.	Similar
Exit and Exit Access Doorways	1014.6	Stage means of egress.	Where two means of egress are required, based on the stage size or occupant load, one means of egress shall be provided on each side of the stage.	Arrangement of Means of Egress.	11.5.1.4	General.	Where two exits or exit access doors are required, they shall be located at a distance from one another not less than one-half the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the building or area to be served, measured in a straight line between the nearest edge of the exit doors or exit access doors.	Similar

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							Where exit enclosures are provided as the required exits and are interconnected by not less than a 1-hour fire resistance–rated corridor, exit separation shall be permitted to be measured along the line of travel within the corridor. Exception: In buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 55.3, the minimum separation distance between two exits or exit access doors measured in accordance with 11.5.1.4 shall be not less than one-third the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the building or area to be served.	
Exit and Exit Access Doorways	1015.1	Travel distance limitations.	Exits shall be so located on each story such that the maximum length of exit access travel, measured from the most remote point within a story to the entrance to an exit along the natural and unobstructed path of egress travel, shall not exceed the distances given in Table 1015.1. Where the path of exit access includes unenclosed stairways or ramps within the exit access or includes unenclosed exit ramps or stairways as permitted in Section 1019.1, the distance of travel on such means of egress components shall also be included in the travel distance measurement. The measurement along stairways shall be made on a plane parallel and tangent to the stair tread nosings in the center of the stairway. Exceptions: ... 3. Where an exit stair is permitted to be unenclosed in accordance with Exception 8 or 9 of Section 1019.1, the travel distance shall be measured from the most remote point within a building to an exit discharge.	Means of Egress Requirements.	16.2.6	Travel Distance to Exits.	Exits shall be arranged so that the total length of travel from any point to reach an exit does not exceed 200 ft (60 m) in any assembly occupancy. Exception No. 1: The travel distance shall not exceed 250 ft (75 m) in assembly occupancies protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 55.3. Exception No. 2: The requirement of 16.2.6 shall not apply to smoke-protected assembly seating as permitted by 16.4.2.8 and its exception.	Similar
Exit and Exit Access Doorways	Table 1015.1	Exit access travel distance.	Occupancy A (without sprinkler system): 200 ft	Means of Egress Requirements.	16.2.6	Travel Distance to Exits.	Exits shall be arranged so that the total length of travel from any point to reach an exit does not exceed 200 ft (60 m) in any assembly occupancy. Exception No. 1: The travel distance shall not exceed 250 ft (75 m) in assembly occupancies protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 55.3. Exception No. 2: The requirement of 16.2.6 shall not apply to smoke-protected assembly seating as permitted by 16.4.2.8 and its exception.	Similar
Exits	1017.1	General.	Exits shall comply with Sections 1017 through 1022 and the applicable requirements of Sections 1003 through 1012. An exit shall not be used for any purpose that interferes with its function as a means of egress. Once a given level of exit protection is achieved, such level of protection shall not be reduced until arrival at the exit discharge.	Separation of Means of Egress.	11.1.3.2.2	Exits.	An exit enclosure shall provide a continuous protected path of travel to an exit discharge.	Similar
Exits	1017.2	Exterior exit doors.	Buildings or structures used for human occupancy shall have at least one exterior door that meets the requirements of Section 1008.1.1.	Means of Egress.	11.7.2	Discharge from Exits.	Not more than 50 percent of the required number of exits, and not more than 50 percent of the required egress capacity, shall be permitted to discharge through areas on the level of exit discharge, provided that the criteria of 11.7.2(A) through 11.7.2(C) are	Similar

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							met. (A) Discharge shall lead to a free and unobstructed way to the exterior of the building, and such way is readily visible and identifiable from the point of discharge from the exit. (B) The level of discharge shall be protected throughout by an approved, automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 55.3, or the portion of the level of discharge used for discharge shall be protected by an approved, automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 55.3 and shall be separated from the nonsprinklered portion of the floor by a fire resistance rating meeting the requirements for the enclosure of exits. (See 11.1.3.2.1.) Exception: The requirement of 11.7.2(B) shall not apply where the discharge area is a vestibule or foyer meeting all of the following: (1) The depth from the exterior of the building shall be not more than 10 ft (3 m), and the length shall be not more than 30 ft (9.1 m). (2) The foyer shall be separated from the remainder of the level of discharge by construction providing protection not less than the equivalent of wired glass in steel frames. (3) The foyer shall serve only as means of egress and shall include an exit directly to the outside.	
Exits	1017.2.1	Detailed requirements.	Exterior exit doors shall comply with the applicable requirements of Section 1008.1.	Means of Egress Components.	11.2.1.1.1	Doors.	A door assembly in a means of egress shall conform to the general requirements of Section 11.1 and to the special requirements of 11.2.1. Such an assembly shall be designated as a door.	Similar
Exits	1017.2.2	Arrangement.	Exterior exit doors shall lead directly to the exit discharge or the public way.	Means of Egress.	11.7.1	Discharge from Exits.	Exits shall terminate directly at a public way or at an exterior exit discharge. Yards, courts, open spaces, or other portions of the exit discharge shall be of required width and size to provide all occupants with a safe access to a public way. Exception No. 1: The requirement of 11.7.1 shall not apply to interior exit discharge as otherwise provided in 11.7.2. Exception No. 2: The requirement of 11.7.1 shall not apply to rooftop exit discharge as otherwise provided in 11.7.6. Exception No. 3: Means of egress shall be permitted to terminate in an exterior area of refuge as provided in 21.2.7.1.	Similar
Number of Exits and Continuity	1018.1	Minimum number of exits.	All rooms and spaces within each story shall be provided with and have access to the minimum number of approved independent exits as required by Table 1018.1 based on the occupant load, except as modified in Section 1014.1 or 1018.2. For the purposes of this chapter, occupied roofs shall be provided with exits as required for stories. The required number of exits from any story, basement or individual space shall be maintained until arrival at	Means of Egress.	11.4.1.4	Number of Means of Egress.	The occupant load of each story considered individually shall be required to be used in computing the number of means of egress at each story, provided that the required number of means of egress is not decreased in the direction of egress travel.	Similar

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			grade or the public way.					
Exterior Exit Ramps and Stairways	1022.2	Use in a means of egress.	Exterior exit ramps and stairways shall not be used as an element of a required means of egress for occupancies in Group I-2. For occupancies in other than Group I-2, exterior exit ramps and stairways shall be permitted as an element of a required means of egress for buildings not exceeding six stories or 75 feet (22 860 mm) in height.	Special Provisions for Outside Stairs.	11.2.2.7.3	Separation and Protection of Outside Stairs.	Outside stairs shall be separated from the interior of the building by construction with the fire resistance rating required for enclosed stairs with fixed or self-closing opening protectives. This construction shall extend vertically from the ground to a point 10 ft (3 m) above the topmost landing of the stairs or to the roofline, whichever is lower, and to a point not less than 10 ft (3 m) horizontally.Exception No. 1: Outside stairs serving an exterior exit access balcony that has two remote outside stairways or ramps shall be permitted to be unprotected.Exception No. 2: Outside stairs serving not in excess of two adjacent stories, including the story of exit discharge, shall be permitted to be unprotected where there is a remotely located second exit.Exception No. 3: The fire resistance rating of the separation extending 10 ft (3 m) from the stairs shall not be required to exceed 1 hour where openings have not less than a ¾-hour fire protection rating.	Different-NFPA 5000 not limited by height.
Exterior Exit Ramps and Stairways	1022.3	Open side.	Exterior exit ramps and stairways serving as an element of a required means of egress shall be open on at least one side. An open side shall have a minimum of 35 square feet (3.3m2) of aggregate open area adjacent to each floor level and the level of each intermediate landing. The required open area shall be located not less than 42 inches (1067 mm) above the adjacent floor or landing level.	Special Provisions for Outside Stairs.	11.2.2.7.6	Openness.	Outside stairs shall be not less than 50 percent open on one side and shall be arranged to restrict the accumulation of smoke.	Similar
Exterior Exit Ramps and Stairways	1022.4	Side yards.	The open areas adjoining exterior exit ramps or stairways shall be either yards, courts or public ways; the remaining sides are permitted to be enclosed by the exterior walls of the building.	Special Provisions for Outside Stairs.	11.2.2.7.3	Separation and Protection of Outside Stairs.	Outside stairs shall be separated from the interior of the building by construction with the fire resistance rating required for enclosed stairs with fixed or self-closing opening protectives. This construction shall extend vertically from the ground to a point 10 ft (3 m) above the topmost landing of the stairs or to the roofline, whichever is lower, and to a point not less than 10 ft (3 m) horizontally. Exception No. 1: Outside stairs serving an exterior exit access balcony that has two remote outside stairways or ramps shall be permitted to be unprotected. Exception No. 2: Outside stairs serving not in excess of two adjacent stories, including the story of exit discharge, shall be permitted to be unprotected where there is a remotely located second exit. Exception No. 3: The fire resistance rating of the separation extending 10 ft (3 m) from the stairs shall not be required to exceed 1 hour where openings have not less than a ¾-hour fire protection rating.	Different-NFPA 5000 not limited by height.
Exterior Exit Ramps and Stairways	1022.5	Location.	Exterior exit ramps and stairways shall be located in accordance with Section 1023.3.	Special Provisions for Outside Stairs.	11.2.2.7.3	Separation and Protection of Outside Stairs.	Outside stairs shall be separated from the interior of the building by construction with the fire resistance rating required for enclosed stairs with fixed or self-closing opening protectives. This construction shall extend vertically from the ground to a point 10 ft (3 m) above the topmost landing of the stairs or to the	Different-NFPA 5000 not limited by height.

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							roofline, whichever is lower, and to a point not less than 10 ft (3 m) horizontally.Exception No. 1: Outside stairs serving an exterior exit access balcony that has two remote outside stairways or ramps shall be permitted to be unprotected.Exception No. 2: Outside stairs serving not in excess of two adjacent stories, including the story of exit discharge, shall be permitted to be unprotected where there is a remotely located second exit.Exception No. 3: The fire resistance rating of the separation extending 10 ft (3 m) from the stairs shall not be required to exceed 1 hour where openings have not less than a ¾-hour fire protection rating.	
Exterior Exit Ramps and Stairways	1022.6	Exterior ramps and stairway protection.	Exterior exit ramps and stairways shall be separated from the interior of the building as required in Section 1019.1. Openings shall be limited to those necessary for egress from normally occupied spaces. Exceptions: ... 2. Separation from the interior of the building is not required where the exterior ramp or stairway is served by an exterior ramp and/or balcony that connects two remote exterior stairways or other approved exits, with a perimeter that is not less than 50 percent open. To be considered open, the opening shall be a minimum of 50 percent of the height of the enclosing wall, with the top of the openings no less than 7 feet (2134 mm) above the top of the balcony. ...	Special Provisions for Outside Stairs.	11.2.2.7.3	Separation and Protection of Outside Stairs.	Outside stairs shall be separated from the interior of the building by construction with the fire resistance rating required for enclosed stairs with fixed or self-closing opening protectives. This construction shall extend vertically from the ground to a point 10 ft (3 m) above the topmost landing of the stairs or to the roofline, whichever is lower, and to a point not less than 10 ft (3 m) horizontally. Exception No. 1: Outside stairs serving an exterior exit access balcony that has two remote outside stairways or ramps shall be permitted to be unprotected. Exception No. 2: Outside stairs serving not in excess of two adjacent stories, including the story of exit discharge, shall be permitted to be unprotected where there is a remotely located second exit. Exception No. 3: The fire resistance rating of the separation extending 10 ft (3 m) from the stairs shall not be required to exceed 1 hour where openings have not less than a ¾-hour fire protection rating.	Different-NFPA 5000 not limited by height.
Exit Discharge	1023.1	General.	Exits shall discharge directly to the exterior of the building. The exit discharge shall be at grade or shall provide direct access to grade. The exit discharge shall not reenter a building. Exceptions: 1. A maximum of 50 percent of the number and capacity of the exit enclosures is permitted to egress through areas on the level of discharge provided all of the following are met... 2. A maximum of 50 percent of the number and capacity of the exit enclosures is permitted to egress through a vestibule provided all of the following are met: 2.1. The entire area of the vestibule is separated from areas below by construction conforming to the fire-resistance rating for the exit enclosure. 2.2. The depth from the exterior of the building is not greater than 10 feet and the length is not greater than 30 feet. 2.3. The area is separated from the remainder of the level of exit discharge by construction providing protection at least the equivalent of approved wired glass in steel frames. 2.4. The area is used only for means of egress and exits directly to the outside....	Means of Egress.	11.7.1	Discharge from Exits.	Exits shall terminate directly at a public way or at an exterior exit discharge. Yards, courts, open spaces, or other portions of the exit discharge shall be of required width and size to provide all occupants with a safe access to a public way. Exception No. 1: The requirement of 11.7.1 shall not apply to interior exit discharge as otherwise provided in 11.7.2. Exception No. 2: The requirement of 11.7.1 shall not apply to rooftop exit discharge as otherwise provided in 11.7.6. Exception No. 3: Means of egress shall be permitted to terminate in an exterior area of refuge as provided in 21.2.7.1.	Similar
Exit	1023.2	Exit discharge	The capacity of the exit discharge shall be not less	Capacity of	11.3.1.1	Sufficient	The total capacity of the means of egress for any	Similar

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Discharge		capacity.	than the required discharge capacity of the exits being served.	Means of Egress.		Capacity for Occupant Load.	story, balcony, tier, or other occupied space shall be sufficient for the occupant load thereof.	
Exit Discharge	1023.3	Exit discharge location.	Exterior balconies, stairways and ramps shall be located at least 10 feet (3048 mm) from adjacent lot lines and from other buildings on the same lot unless the adjacent building exterior walls and openings are protected in accordance with Section 704 based on fire separation distance.	Capacity of Means of Egress.	11.3.1.1	Sufficient Capacity for Occupant Load.	The total capacity of the means of egress for any story, balcony, tier, or other occupied space shall be sufficient for the occupant load thereof.	Similar
Exit Discharge	1023.4	Exit discharge components.	Exit discharge components shall be sufficiently open to the exterior so as to minimize the accumulation of smoke and toxic gases.	Enclosure and Protection of Stairs.	11.7	Discharge from Exits	Exits shall terminate directly at a public way or at an exterior exit discharge. Yards, courts, open spaces, or other portions of the exit discharge shall be of required width and size to provide all occupants with a safe access to a public way.	Similar
Exit Discharge	1023.6	Access to a public way.	The exit discharge shall provide a direct and unobstructed access to a public way. Exception: Where access to a public way cannot be provided, a safe dispersal area shall be provided where all of the following are met: 1. The area shall be of a size to accommodate 5 sq ft per person, 2. The area shall be located on the same property at least 50 ft away, 3. The area shall be permanently maintained and identified, and 4. The area shall be provided with a safe and unobstructed path of travel from the building.	Means of Egress.	11.7.1	Discharge from Exits.	Exits shall terminate directly at a public way or at an exterior exit discharge. Yards, courts, open spaces, or other portions of the exit discharge shall be of required width and size to provide all occupants with a safe access to a public way. Exception No. 1: The requirement of 11.7.1 shall not apply to interior exit discharge as otherwise provided in 11.7.2. Exception No. 2: The requirement of 11.7.1 shall not apply to rooftop exit discharge as otherwise provided in 11.7.6. Exception No. 3: Means of egress shall be permitted to terminate in an exterior area of refuge as provided in 21.2.7.1.	Similar
Assembly	1024.1	General.	Occupancies in Group A which contain seats, tables, displays, equipment or other material shall comply with this section.	Assembly Occupancies	16.1.1.1	General Requirements.	The requirements of this chapter shall apply to new buildings or portions thereof used as an assembly occupancy.	Similar
Assembly	1024.2	Assembly main exit.	Group A occupancies that have an occupant load of greater than 300 shall be provided with a main exit. The main exit shall be of sufficient width to accommodate not less than one-half of the occupant load, but such width shall not be less than the total required width of all means of egress leading to the exit. Where the building is classified as a Group A occupancy, the main exit shall front on at least one street or an unoccupied space of not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) in width that adjoins a street or public way. Exception: In assembly occupancies where there is no well-defined main exit or where multiple main exits are provided, exits shall be permitted to be distributed around the perimeter of the building provided that the total width of egress is not less than 100 percent of the required width.	Capacity of Means of Egress.	16.2.3.3	Main Entrance/Exit.	Every assembly occupancy shall be provided with a main entrance/exit. The main entrance/exit shall be of sufficient width to accommodate one-half of the total occupant load and shall be at the level of exit discharge or shall connect to a stairway or ramp leading to a street. Each level of an assembly occupancy shall have access to the main entrance/exit, and such access shall have sufficient capacity to accommodate 50 percent of the occupant load of such levels. Where the main entrance/exit from an assembly occupancy is through a lobby or foyer, the aggregate capacity of all exits from the lobby or foyer shall be permitted to provide the required capacity of the main entrance/exit, regardless of whether all such exits serve as entrances to the building.... Exception No. 2: In assembly occupancies where there is no well-defined main entrance/exit, exits shall be permitted to be distributed around the perimeter of the building, provided that the total exit width furnishes a minimum of 100 percent of the width needed to accommodate the permitted occupant load.	Similar

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Assembly	1024.3	Assembly other exits.	In addition to having access to a main exit, each level of an occupancy in Group A having an occupant load of greater than 300 shall be provided with additional exits that shall provide an egress capacity for at least one-half of the total occupant load served by that level and comply with Section 1014.2. Exception: In assembly occupancies where there is no well-defined main exit or where multiple main exits are provided, exits shall be permitted to be distributed around the perimeter of the building provided that the total width of egress is not less than 100 percent of the required width.	Capacity of Means of Egress.	16.2.3.3	Main Entrance/Exit.	Every assembly occupancy shall be provided with a main entrance/exit. The main entrance/exit shall be of sufficient width to accommodate one-half of the total occupant load and shall be at the level of exit discharge or shall connect to a stairway or ramp leading to a street. Each level of an assembly occupancy shall have access to the main entrance/exit, and such access shall have sufficient capacity to accommodate 50 percent of the occupant load of such levels. Where the main entrance/exit from an assembly occupancy is through a lobby or foyer, the aggregate capacity of all exits from the lobby or foyer shall be permitted to provide the required capacity of the main entrance/exit, regardless of whether all such exits serve as entrances to the building....Exception No. 2: In assembly occupancies where there is no well-defined main entrance/exit, exits shall be permitted to be distributed around the perimeter of the building, provided that the total exit width furnishes a minimum of 100 percent of the width needed to accommodate the permitted occupant load.	Similar
Assembly	1024.4	Foyers and lobbies.	In Group A-1 occupancies, where persons are admitted to the building at times when seats are not available and are allowed to wait in a lobby or similar space, such use of lobby or similar space shall not encroach upon the required clear width of the means of egress. Such waiting areas shall be separated from the required means of egress by substantial permanent partitions or by fixed rigid railings not less than 42 inches (1067 mm) high. Such foyer, if not directly connected to a public street by all the main entrances or exits, shall have a straight and unobstructed corridor or path of travel to every such main entrance or exit.	Occupant Load.	16.1.6.1	Waiting Spaces.	In theaters and other assembly occupancies where persons are admitted to the building at times when seats are not available to them, or when the permitted occupant load has been reached based on 16.1.6 and persons are allowed to wait in a lobby or similar space until seats or space is available, such use of a lobby or similar space shall not encroach upon the required clear width of exits. Such waiting shall be restricted to areas other than the required means of egress. Exits shall be provided for such waiting spaces on the basis of one person for each 3 ft2 (0.28 m2) of waiting space area. Such exits shall be in addition to the exits specified for the main auditorium area and shall conform in construction and arrangement to the general rules for exits given in this chapter.	Similar
Assembly	1024.5	Interior balcony and gallery means of egress.	For balconies or galleries having a seating capacity of over 50 located in Group A occupancies, at least two means of egress shall be provided, one from each side of every balcony or gallery, with at least one leading directly to an exit.	Means of Egress Requirements.	16.2.4.3	Number of Exits.	Balconies or mezzanines having an occupant load not greater than 50 shall be permitted to be served by a single means of egress, and such means of egress shall be permitted to lead to the floor below.	Similar
Assembly	1024.6	Width of means of egress for assembly.	The clear width of aisles and other means of egress shall comply with Section 1024.6.1 where smoke-protected seating is not provided and with Section 1024.6.2 or 1024.6.3 where smoke-protected seating is provided. The clear width shall be measured to walls, edges of seating and tread edges except for permitted projections.	Arrangement of Means of Egress.	16.2.5.4.4	General Requirements for Access and Egress Routes within Assembly Areas.	The width of aisle access ways and aisles shall provide sufficient egress capacity for the number of persons accommodated by the catchment area served by the aisle access way or aisle in accordance with 16.2.3.1 or, for smoke-protected assembly seating, in accordance with 16.4.2. Where aisle access ways or aisles converge to form a single path of egress travel, the required egress capacity of that path shall not be less than the combined required capacity of the converging aisle access ways and aisles.	Similar

IBC Section Title	IBC Section Number	IBC Number Title	Text	NFPA 5000 Section Title	NFPA 5000 Section Number	NFPA 5000 Number Title	Text	Analysis
Assembly	1024.6.1	Without smoke protection.	The clear width of the means of egress shall provide sufficient capacity in accordance with all of the following, as applicable: 1. At least 0.3 inch of width for each occupant served shall be provided on stairs having riser heights 7 inches or less and tread depths 11 inches or greater, measured horizontally between tread nosing. 2. At least 0.005 inch of additional stair width for each occupant shall be provided for each 0.10 inch of riser height above 7 inches. 3. Where egress requires stair descent, at least 0.075 inch of additional width for each occupant shall be provided on those portions of stair width having no handrail within a horizontal distance of 30 inches. 4. Ramped means of egress, where slopes are steeper than one unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (8-percent slope), shall have at least 0.22 inch of clear width for each occupant served. Level or ramped means of egress, where slopes are not steeper than one unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (8-percent slope), shall have at least 0.20 inch of clear width for each occupant served.	Capacity of Means of Egress.	16.2.3.1	General.	The capacity of means of egress shall be in accordance with Section 11.3 or, for means of egress serving theater-type seating or similar seating arranged in rows, in accordance with 16.2.3.2, or, for smoke-protected assembly seating, in accordance with 16.4.2.	Similar
Assembly	1024.7	Travel distance.	Exits and aisles shall be so located that the travel distance to an exit door shall not be greater than 200 feet (60 960 mm) measured along the line of travel in nonsprinklered buildings. Travel distance shall not be more than 250 feet (76 200 mm) in sprinklered buildings. Where aisles are provided for seating, the distance shall be measured along the aisles and aisle access way without travel over or on the seats. Exceptions: 1. Smoke-protected assembly seating: The travel distance from each seat to the nearest entrance to a vomitory or concourse shall not exceed 200 feet (60 960 mm). The travel distance from the entrance to the vomitory or concourse to a stair, ramp or walk on the exterior of the building shall not exceed 200 feet (60 960 mm). 2. Open-air seating: The travel distance from each seat to the building exterior shall not exceed 400 feet (122 m). The travel distance shall not be limited in facilities of Type I or II construction.	Means of Egress Requirements.	16.2.6	Travel Distance to Exits.	Exits shall be arranged so that the total length of travel from any point to reach an exit does not exceed 200 ft (60 m) in any assembly occupancy. Exception No. 1: The travel distance shall not exceed 250 ft (75 m) in assembly occupancies protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 55.3. Exception No. 2: The requirement of 16.2.6 shall not apply to smoke-protected assembly seating as permitted by 16.4.2.8 and its exception.	Similar
Assembly	1024.8	Common path of travel.	The common path of travel shall not exceed 30 feet (9144 mm) from any seat to a point where a person has a choice of two paths of egress travel to two exits. Exceptions: 1. For areas serving not more than 50 occupants, the common path of travel shall not exceed 75 feet (22 860 mm). 2. For smoke-protected assembly seating, the common path of travel shall not exceed 50 feet (15 240 mm).	Arrangement of Means of Egress.	16.2.5.5.4	Aisle Access ways Serving Seating Not at Tables.	Rows of seating served by an aisle or doorway at one end only shall have a path of travel not exceeding 30 ft (9.1 m) in length from any seat to an aisle. The 12-in. (30.10-cm) minimum clear width of aisle access way between such rows shall be increased by 0.6 in. (15 mm) for every seat over a total of seven. Exception: The requirements of 16.2.5.5.4 shall not apply to smoke-protected assembly seating as permitted by 16.4.2.5 and 16.4.2.6.	Similar
	Chapter 26	Plastic						
Definitions	2602.1	General.	2602.1 General. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein. FOAM PLASTIC INSULATION. A plastic that is	Special Definitions.	48.2.1	Foam Plastic Insulation.	A cellular plastic used for thermal insulating or acoustical applications, having a density of 20 lb/ft3 (320 kg/m3) or less, containing open or closed cells, formed by a foaming agent.	Similar

IBC Section Title	IBC Section Number	IBC Number Title	Text	NFPA 5000 Section Title	NFPA 5000 Section Number	NFPA 5000 Number Title	Text	Analysis
			intentionally expanded by the use of a foaming agent to produce a reduced-density plastic containing voids consisting of open or closed cells distributed throughout the plastic for thermal insulating or acoustical purposes and that has a density less than 20 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) (320 kg/m3).					
Foam Plastic Insulation	2603.1	General.	The provisions of this section shall govern the requirements and uses of foam plastic insulation in buildings and structures.	Plastics.	48.1	Scope.	All plastic materials used in or on buildings or structures shall meet the requirements in this chapter.	Similar
Foam Plastic Insulation	2603.2	Labeling and identification.	Packages and containers of foam plastic insulation and foam plastic insulation components delivered to the job site shall bear the label of an approved agency showing the manufacturer's name, the product listing, product identification and information sufficient to determine that the end use will comply with the code requirements.	General Criteria—Foam Plastic Insulation.	48.3.1.1	Product Identification.	A label of an approved agency shall appear on foam plastic insulation products, packages, or containers and components delivered to a job site.	Similar
Foam Plastic Insulation	2603.3	Surface-burning characteristics.	Unless otherwise indicated in this section, foam plastic insulation and foam plastic cores of manufactured assemblies shall have a flame spread index of not more than 75 and a smoke-developed index of not more than 450 where tested in the maximum thickness intended for use in accordance with ASTM E 84. Loose fill-type foam plastic insulation shall be tested as board stock for the flame spread index and smoke-developed index. Exceptions.	General Criteria—Foam Plastic Insulation.	48.3.2.1	Surface-burning Characteristics.	Unless otherwise permitted by 48.3.2.3, foam plastic insulation or foam plastic cores of manufactured assemblies and components shall be tested in accordance with NFPA 255, Standard Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials, at the maximum thickness intended for use and shall have a flame spread index of 75 or less and a smoke developed index of 450 or less.	Similar
Foam Plastic Insulation	2603.4	Thermal barrier.	Except as provided for in Sections 2603.4.1 and 2603.8, foam plastic shall be separated from the interior of a building by an approved thermal barrier of 0.5-inch (12.7mm) gypsum wallboard or equivalent thermal barrier material that will limit the average temperature rise of the unexposed surface to not more than 250°F (120°C) after 15 minutes of fire exposure, complying with the standard time-temperature curve of ASTM E 119. The thermal barrier shall be installed in such a manner that it will remain in place for 15 minutes based on FM 4880, UL 1040, NFPA 286 (added - editor note) or UL 1715. Combustible concealed spaces shall comply with Section 717.	General Criteria—Foam Plastic Insulation.	48.3.3.1	Thermal Barrier.	Foam plastic insulation and components shall be separated from the interior of a building and from plenums by an approved thermal barrier of 0.5-in. (12.7-mm) gypsum wallboard or equivalent material that will limit the average temperature rise of the unexposed surface to not more than 250°F (139°C) after 15 minutes of fire exposure complying with the standard time-temperature curve of NFPA 251, Standard Methods of Tests of Fire Endurance of Building Construction and Materials.	Similar
Foam Plastic Insulation	2603.4.1	Thermal barrier not required.	The thermal barrier specified in Section 2603.4 is not required under the conditions set forth in Sections 2603.4.1.1 through 2603.4.1.13	General Criteria—Foam Plastic Insulation.	48.3.3.4	Thermal Barrier.	The requirements of 48.3.3.1 through 48.3.3.3 shall not apply where otherwise permitted by the following:	Similar
Foam Plastic Insulation	2603.4.1.4	Exterior walls-one-story buildings.	For one-story buildings, foam plastic having a flame spread index of 25 or less, and a smoke-developed index of not more than 450, shall be permitted without thermal barriers in or on exterior walls in a thickness not more than 4 inches (102 mm) where the foam plastic is covered by a thickness of not less than 0.032-inch-thick (0.81 mm) aluminum or corrosion-resistant steel having a base metal thickness of 0.0160 inch (0.41 mm) and the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.	General Criteria—Foam Plastic Insulation.	48.3.3.4	Thermal Barrier.	The requirements of 48.3.3.1 through 48.3.3.3 shall not apply where otherwise permitted by the following:	Similar

IBC Section Title	IBC Section Number	IBC Number Title	Text	NFPA 5000 Section Title	NFPA 5000 Section Number	NFPA 5000 Number Title	Text	Analysis
Foam Plastic Insulation	2603.8	Special approval.	Foam plastic shall not be required to comply with the requirements of Sections 2603.4 through 2603.7, where specifically approved based on large-scale tests such as, but not limited to, FM 4880, UL 1040, NFPA 286 or UL 1715. Such testing shall be related to the actual end-use configuration and be performed on the finished manufactured foam plastic assembly in the maximum thickness intended for use. Foam plastics that are used as interior finish on the basis of special tests shall also conform to the flame spread requirements of Chapter 8. Assemblies tested shall include seams, joints and other typical details used in the installation of the assembly and shall be tested in the manner intended for use	Specific Application Requirements— Foam Plastic Insulation.	48.4.4.1	Alternate Testing and Approval.	The requirements of 48.3.3 through 48.4.3 shall be permitted to be replaced by special testing, and the approval of foam plastic shall be based on large-scale tests such as, but not limited to, the following: (1) UL 1715, Standard for Safety for Fire Test of Interior Finish Material (2) UL 1040, Standard for Fire Test of Insulated Wall Construction (3) FM 4880, Approval Standard for Class 1 Insulated Wall or Wall and Roof/Ceiling Panels; Plastic Interior Finish Materials; Plastic Exterior Building Panels; Wall/Ceiling Coating Systems; Interior or Exterior Finish Systems (4) NFPA 286, Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth	Similar
Interior Finish and Trim	2604.1	General.	Plastic materials installed as interior finish or trim shall comply with Chapter 8. Foam plastics shall only be installed as interior finish where approved in accordance with the special provisions of Section 2603.8. Foam plastics that are used as interior finish shall also meet the flame spread index requirements for interior finish in accordance with Chapter 8. Foam plastics installed as interior trim shall comply with Section 2604.2.	Plastics.	48.5.1	Specific Requirements — Interior Finish and Trim.	All plastic materials installed as interior finish or trim shall comply with requirements of Chapter 10.	Similar
Interior Finish and Trim	2604.2	Interior trim.	Foam plastic used as interior trim shall comply with Sections 2604.2.1 through 2604.2.4.	Plastics.	48.5.1	Specific Requirements — Interior Finish and Trim.	All plastic materials installed as interior finish or trim shall comply with requirements of Chapter 10.	Similar
Interior Finish and Trim	2604.2.1	Interior trim.	The minimum density of the interior trim shall be 20 pcf (320 kg/m3).	Plastics.	48.5.3	Specific Requirements — Interior Finish and Trim.	Foam plastics used, as interior trim shall meet all of the following requirements: (1) They shall have a minimum density of 20 lb/ft3 (320 kg/m3). (2) They shall have a maximum thickness of 0.5 in. (12.7 mm) and a maximum width of 8 in. (204 mm). (3) They shall constitute no more than 10 percent of the total wall and ceiling area of any room or space. (4) They shall have a flame spread index of 75 or less when tested per NFPA 255.	Similar
Interior Finish and Trim	2604.2.2	Thickness.	The maximum thickness of the interior trim shall be 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) and the maximum width shall be 8 inches (204 mm).	Plastics.	48.5.3	Specific Requirements — Interior Finish and Trim.	Foam plastics used as interior trim shall meet all of the following requirements: (1) They shall have a minimum density of 20 lb/ft3 (320 kg/m3). (2) They shall have a maximum thickness of 0.5 in. (12.7 mm) and a maximum width of 8 in. (204 mm). (3) They shall constitute no more than 10 percent of the total wall and ceiling area of any room or space. (4) They shall have a flame spread index of 75 or less when tested per NFPA 255.	Similar
Interior Finish and Trim	2604.2.3	Area limitation.	The interior trim shall not constitute more than 10 percent of the aggregate wall and ceiling area of any room or space.	Plastics.	48.5.3	Specific Requirements — Interior Finish and	Foam plastics used as interior trim shall meet all of the following requirements: (1) They shall have a minimum density of 20 lb/ft3 (320 kg/m3).(2) They shall have a maximum thickness of 0.5 in. (12.7 mm)	Similar

IBC Section Title	IBC Section Number	IBC Number Title	Text	NFPA 5000 Section Title	NFPA 5000 Section Number	NFPA 5000 Number Title	Text	Analysis
						Trim.	and a maximum width of 8 in. (204 mm).(3) They shall constitute no more than 10 percent of the total wall and ceiling area of any room or space.(4) They shall have a flame spread index of 75 or less when tested per NFPA 255.	
Interior Finish and Trim	2604.2.4	Flame spread.	The flame spread index shall not exceed 75 where tested in accordance with ASTM E 84. The smoke-developed index shall not be limited.	Plastics.	48.5.3	Specific Requirements — Interior Finish and Trim.	Foam plastics used as interior trim shall meet all of the following requirements: (1) They shall have a minimum density of 20 lb/ft3 (320 kg/m3). (2) They shall have a maximum thickness of 0.5 in. (12.7 mm) and a maximum width of 8 in. (204 mm). (3) They shall constitute no more than 10 percent of the total wall and ceiling area of any room or space. (4) They shall have a flame-spread index of 75 or less when tested per NFPA 255.	Similar
	Chapter 34	Existing Structures						
Existing Structures - General	3401.1	Scope	The provisions of this chapter shall control the alteration, repair, addition and change of occupancy of existing structures. Exception: Existing bleachers, grandstands and folding and telescopic seating shall comply with ICC 300-02.	Administration.	15.1.1.1	Purpose and Intent.	The purpose of this chapter is to encourage the continued use or reuse of legally existing buildings and structures. The intent of this chapter is to permit repairs, renovations, modifications, reconstructions, additions, and changes of use that maintain or improve the health, safety, and welfare of occupants in existing buildings, without requiring full compliance with the other sections of this Code, the mechanical code, plumbing code, fire code, electrical code, boiler safety code, energy code, elevator code, or accessibility code, except for proportional additional work as specified in this chapter.	Similar
Existing Structures - General	3401.2	Maintenance.	Buildings and structures, and parts thereof, shall be maintained in a safe and sanitary condition. Devices or safeguards, which are required by this code, shall be maintained in conformance with the code edition under which installed. The owner or the owner's designated agent shall be responsible for the maintenance of buildings and structures. To determine compliance with this subsection, the building official shall have the authority to require a building or structure to be re-inspected. The requirements of this chapter shall not provide the basis for removal or abrogation of fire protection and safety systems and devices in existing structures.	Maintenance of Buildings and Property	1.7.5.2.2	Existing Installations.	Buildings in existence at the time of the adoption of this Code shall be permitted to have their existing use or occupancy continued if such use or occupancy was legal at the time of the adoption of this Code, provided such continued use is not dangerous to life.	
Existing Structures - General	3401.3	Compliance with other codes.	Alterations, repairs, additions and changes of occupancy to existing structures shall comply with the provisions for alterations, repairs, additions and changes of occupancy in the International Fire Code, International Fuel Gas Code, International Plumbing Code, International Property Maintenance Code, International Private Sewage Disposal Code, International Mechanical Code, International Residential Code and ICC Electrical Code.	Compliance.	15.1.2.4	Compliance with Other Codes.	Buildings, elements, components, or systems in compliance with other sections of this Code, or the current edition of the mechanical code, plumbing code, fire code, electrical code, boiler safety code, energy code, elevator code, or accessibility code, shall not be required to comply with any more restrictive requirement of this chapter.	Similar
Existing Structures - Additions,	3403.1	Existing buildings or structures.	Additions or alterations to any building or structure shall conform to the requirements of the code for new construction. Additions or alterations shall not be made	Additions.	15.8.1.1	General Requirements.	An addition to a building or structure shall comply with other sections of this Code, the mechanical code, plumbing code, fire code, electrical code, boiler	Similar

IBC Section Title	IBC Section Number	IBC Number Title	Text	NFPA 5000 Section Title	NFPA 5000 Section Number	NFPA 5000 Number Title	Text	Analysis
Alterations or Repairs			to an existing building or structure, which will cause the existing building, or structure to be in violation of any provisions of this code. An existing building plus additions shall comply with the height and area provisions of for a new structure. Exception: For buildings and structures in flood hazard areas established in Section 1612.3, any additions, alterations or repairs that constitute substantial improvement of the existing structure, as defined in Section 1612.2, shall comply with the flood design requirements for new construction and all aspects of the existing structure shall be brought into compliance with the requirements for new construction for flood design.				safety code, energy code, elevator code, and accessibility code without requiring the existing building or structure to comply with any requirements of those codes or of this Code.	
Existing Structures - Additions, Alterations or Repairs	3403.3	Nonstructural.	Nonstructural. Nonstructural alterations or repairs to an existing building or structure are permitted to be made of the same materials of which the building or structure is constructed, provided that they do not adversely affect any structural member or the fire-resistance rating of any part of the building or structure.	Compliance.	15.1.2.4	Compliance with Other Codes.	Buildings, elements, components, or systems in compliance with other sections of this Code, or the current edition of the mechanical code, plumbing code, fire code, electrical code, boiler safety code, energy code, elevator code, or accessibility code, shall not be required to comply with any more restrictive requirement of this chapter.	Similar
Existing Buildings - Compliance Alternatives	3410.1	Compliance.	The provisions of this section are intended to maintain or increase the current degree of public safety, health and general welfare in existing buildings while permitting repair, alteration, addition and change of occupancy without requiring full compliance with Chapters 2 through 33, or Sections 3401.3, and 3403 through 3407, except where compliance with other provisions of this code is specifically required in this section.	Administration.	15.1.1.1	Purpose and Intent.	The purpose of this chapter is to encourage the continued use or reuse of legally existing buildings and structures. The intent of this chapter is to permit repairs, renovations, modifications, reconstructions, additions, and changes of use that maintain or improve the health, safety, and welfare of occupants in existing buildings, without requiring full compliance with the other sections of this Code, the mechanical code, plumbing code, fire code, electrical code, boiler safety code, energy code, elevator code, or accessibility code, except for proportional additional work as specified in this chapter.	Different-NFPA 5000 requires compliance with NFPA *101* Existing Building provisions.
				Not addressed	Not addressed	Not addressed		

Table K-2. Code Comparison of IFC and NFPA 1

IFC Section Title	IFC Section Number	IFC Number Title	Text	NFPA 1 Section Title	NFPA 1 Section Number	NFPA 1 Number Title	Text	Analysis
	Chapter 1	Administration						
General	101.01	Title	These regulations shall be known as the Fire Code of [NAME OF JURISDICTION], hereinafter referred to as “this code."	Title	1.01.02	Title.	The title of this Code shall be NFPA 1, Uniform Fire Code™, of the National Fire Protection Association.	Similar
General	101.02	Scope.	This code establishes regulations affecting or relating to structures, processes, premises and safeguards regarding: 1. The hazard of fire and explosion arising from the storage, handling or use of structures, materials or devices; 2. Conditions hazardous to life, property or public welfare in the occupancy of structures or premises; 3. Fire hazards in the structure or on the premises from occupancy or operation; 4. Matters related to the construction, extension, repair, alteration or removal of fire suppression or alarm systems.	Scope	1.01.01		The scope includes, but is not limited to, the following: (1) Inspection of permanent and temporary buildings... (2) Investigation of fires ... (3) Review of design and construction plans, drawings, and specifications ...(4) Fire and life safety education ... (5) Existing occupancies and conditions, the design and construction of new buildings, remodeling of existing buildings, and additions to existing buildings (6) Design, alteration, modification, construction, maintenance, and testing of fire protection systems and equipment (7) ...(8) ...(9) Regulation and control of special events including, but not limited to, assemblage of people, exhibits, trade shows, amusement parks, haunted houses, outdoor events, and other similar special temporary and permanent occupancies (10) Interior finish, decorations, furnishings, and other combustibles that contribute to fire spread, fire load, and smoke production (11) ...(12) ... (13) ... (14) ...	Similar
General	101.03	Intent	The purpose of this code is to establish the minimum requirements consistent with nationally recognized good practice for providing a reasonable level of life safety and property protection from the hazards of fire, explosion or dangerous conditions in new and existing buildings, structures and premises and to provide safety to fire fighters and emergency responders during emergency operations.	Purpose	1.02	Purpose	The purpose of this Code is to prescribe minimum requirements necessary to establish a reasonable level of fire and life safety and property protection from the hazards created by fire, explosion, and dangerous conditions.	Similar
Applicability	102.01	Construction and design provisions.	The construction and design provisions of this code shall apply to: 1. Structures, facilities and conditions arising after the adoption of this code. 2. Existing structures, facilities and conditions not legally in existence at the time of adoption of this code. 3. Existing structures, facilities and conditions when identified in specific sections of this code. 4. Existing structures, facilities and conditions that, in the opinion of the code official, constitute a distinct hazard to life or property.	Application	1.03.01	Application	This Code shall apply to both new and existing conditions.	Similar, NFPA 1 applies to all existing buildings. IFC only applies if conditions 1 throught 4 exist.
				Occupancy	10.03.02		Existing buildings that are occupied at the time of adoption of this Code shall remain in use provided that the following conditions are met: (1) The occupancy classification remains the same. (2) No condition deemed hazardous to life or property exists that would constitute an imminent danger	Similar
Applicability	102.04	Application of building code	The design and construction of new structures shall comply with the *International Building Code*. Repairs, alterations and additions to existing structures shall comply with the *International*	Building Code	10.01.03	Building Code	Where a building code has been adopted, all new construction shall comply with this Code and with the building code adopted by the AHJ.	Similar

IFC Section Title	IFC Section Number	IFC Number Title	Text	NFPA 1 Section Title	NFPA 1 Section Number	NFPA 1 Number Title	Text	Analysis
			Existing Building Code.					
General Authority and Responsibility	104.02	Applications and permits	The fire code official is authorized to receive applications, review construction documents and issue permits for construction regulated by this code, issue permits for operations regulated by this code, inspect the premises for which such permits have been issued and enforce compliance with the provisions of this code.	Permits and Approvals	1.12.01		The AHJ shall be authorized to establish and issue permits, certificates, notices, approvals, or orders pertaining to fire control and fire hazards pursuant to Section 1.12.	Similar
General Authority and Responsibility	104.03	Right of Entry	Whenever it is necessary to make an inspection to enforce the provisions of this code, or whenever the fire code official has reasonable cause to believe that there exists in a building or upon any premises any conditions or violations of this code which make the building or premises unsafe, dangerous or hazardous, the fire code official shall have the authority to enter the building or premises at all reasonable times to inspect or to perform the duties imposed upon the fire code official by this code. If such building or premises is occupied, the fire code official shall present credentials to the occupant and request entry. If such building or premises is unoccupied, the fire code official shall first make a reasonable effort to locate the owner or other person having charge or control of the building or premises and request entry. If entry is refused, the fire code official has recourse to every remedy provided by law to secure entry.	Inspection	1.07.05.03		To the full extent permitted by law, any AHJ engaged in fire prevention and inspection work shall be authorized at all reasonable times to enter and examine any building, structure, marine vessel, vehicle, or premises for the purpose of making fire safety inspections.	Similar
General Authority and Responsibility	104.03.01	Warrant	When the fire code official has first obtained a proper inspection warrant or other remedy provided by law to secure entry, an owner or occupant or person having charge, care or control of the building or premises shall not fail or neglect, after proper request is made as herein provided, to permit entry therein by the fire code official for the purpose of inspection and examination pursuant to this code.	Inspection	1.07.05.04		Before entering, the AHJ shall obtain the consent of the occupant thereof or obtain a court warrant authorizing entry for the purpose of inspection except in those instances where an emergency exists.	Similar
General Authority and Responsibility	104.04	Identification	The fire code official shall carry proper identification when inspecting structures or premises in the performance of duties under this code.	Inspection	1.07.05.06		Persons authorized to enter and inspect buildings, structures, marine vessels, vehicles, and premises as herein set forth shall be identified by credentials issued by the governing authority.	Similar
Permits	104.06.01	Approvals	A record of approvals shall be maintained by the fire code official and shall be available for public inspection during business hours in accordance with applicable laws.	Records and Reports	1.11.01		A record of examinations, approvals, equivalencies, and alternates shall be maintained by the AHJ and shall be available for public inspection during business hours in accordance with applicable laws.	Similar
Permits	104.06.02	Inspections.	The fire code official shall keep a record of each inspection made, including notices and orders issued, showing the findings and disposition of each.	Records and Reports	1.11.02		The AHJ shall keep a record of all fire prevention inspections, including the date of such inspections and a summary of any violations found to exist, the date of the services of notices, and a record of the final disposition of all violations.	Similar
General Authority and	104.06.04	Administrative	Application for modification, alternative methods or materials and the final decision of the fire code	Equivalencies, Alternatives, and	1.4.1	Equivalencies	Nothing in this Code is intended to prevent the use of systems, methods, or devices of equivalent or	Similar

IFC Section Title	IFC Section Number	IFC Number Title	Text	NFPA 1 Section Title	NFPA 1 Section Number	NFPA 1 Number Title	Text	Analysis
Responsibility			official shall be in writing and shall be officially recorded in the permanent records of the fire code official.	Modifications			superior quality, strength, fire resistance, effectiveness, durability, and safety to those prescribed by this Code, provided technical documentation is submitted to the AHJ to demonstrate equivalency and the system, method, or device is approved for the intended purpose.	
Permits	105.01.01	Permits required	Permits required by this code shall be obtained from the fire code official. Permit fees, if any, shall be paid prior to issuance of the permit. Issued permits shall be kept on the premises designated therein at all times and shall be readily available for inspection by the fire code official.	Permits and Approvals	1.12.02.01		Applications for permits shall be accompanied by such data as required by the AHJ and fees as required by the jurisdiction.	Similar
Permits	105.02	Application	Application for a permit required by this code shall be made to the fire code official in such form and detail as prescribed by the fire code official. Applications for permits shall be accompanied by such plans as prescribed by the fire code official.	Permits and Approvals	1.12.02		Applications for permits shall be made to the AHJ on forms provided by the jurisdiction and shall include the applicant's answers in full to inquiries set forth on such forms.	Similar
Permits	105.02.04	Action on application	The fire code official shall examine or cause to be examined applications for permits and amendments hereto within a reasonable time after filing. If the application or the construction documents do not conform to the requirements of pertinent laws, the fire code official shall reject such application in writing, stating the reasons therefore. If the fire code official is satisfied that the proposed work or operation conforms to the requirements of this code and laws and ordinances applicable thereto, the fire code official shall issue a permit therefore as soon as practicable.	Permits and Approvals	1.12.02.02		The AHJ shall review all applications submitted and issue permits as required.	Similar
				Permits and Approvals	1.12.02.03		If an application for a permit is rejected by the AHJ, the applicant shall be advised of the reasons for such rejection.	Similar
Conditions of Permit	105.03.03	Occupancy prohibited before approval	The building or structure shall not be occupied prior to the fire code official issuing a permit that indicates that applicable provisions of this code have been met.	Occupancy	10.03.01		No new construction or existing building shall be occupied in whole or in part in violation of the provisions of this Code.	Similar
Permits	105.06	Required operational permits.	The fire code official is authorized to issue operational permits for the operations set forth in Sections 105.6.1 through 105.6.47.	Permits and Approvals.	1.12.19		Permits shall be required in accordance with Table 1.12.19(a).	Similar
Permits	105.06.37	Pyrotechnic special effects material.	An operational permit is required for use and handling of pyrotechnic special effects material.	Display Fireworks	65.02.03	Permits.	Permits, where required, shall comply with 1.12.19.	Similar
Inspections.	106.01	Inspection authority.	The fire code official is authorized to enter and examine any building, structure, marine vessel, vehicle or premises in accordance with Section 104.3 for the purpose of enforcing this code.	Inspection	1.07.05.03		To the full extent permitted by law, any AHJ engaged in fire prevention and inspection work shall be authorized at all reasonable times to enter and examine any building, structure, marine vessel, vehicle, or premises for the purpose of making fire safety inspections.	Similar
Inspections	106.02	Inspections.	The fire code official is authorized to conduct such inspections as are deemed necessary to determine the extent of compliance with the provisions of this code and to approve reports of inspection by approved agencies or individuals. All reports of such inspections shall be prepared	Inspection	1.07.05.01		The AHJ shall be authorized to inspect, at all reasonable times, any building or premises for dangerous or hazardous conditions or materials as set forth in this Code.	Similar

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			and submitted in writing for review and approval. Inspection reports shall be certified by a responsible officer of such approved agency or by the responsible individual. The fire code official is authorized to engage such expert opinion as deemed necessary to report upon unusual, detailed or complex technical issues subject to the approval of the governing body.					
Inspections	106.03	Concealed work	Whenever any installation subject to inspection prior to use is covered or concealed without having first been inspected, the fire code official shall have the authority to require that such work be exposed for inspection.	Inspection of Construction and Installation	1.07.11.02		Whenever any installation subject to inspection prior to use is covered or concealed without having first been inspected, the AHJ shall have the authority to require that such work be exposed for inspection.	Similar
Maintenance	107.02.01	Test and inspection records	Required test and inspection records shall be available to the fire code official at all times or such records as the fire code official designates shall be filed with the fire code official.	Owner/Occupant Responsibilities	10.02.02		The AHJ shall be permitted to require the owner, operator, or occupant to provide tests or test reports, without expense to the AHJ, as proof of compliance with the intent of this Code.	Similar
Maintenance	107.02.02	Reinspection and testing	Where any work or installation does not pass an initial test or inspection, the necessary corrections shall be made so as to achieve compliance with this code. The work or installation shall then be resubmitted to the fire code official for inspection and testing.	Owner/Occupant Responsibilities	10.02.03		The owner, operator, or occupant of a building that is deemed unsafe by the AHJ shall abate, through corrective action approved by the AHJ, the condition causing the building to be unsafe either by repair, rehabilitation, demolition, or other corrective action approved by the AHJ.	Similar
Maintenance	107.05	Owner/Occupant responsibility	Correction and abatement of violations of this code shall be the responsibility of the owner. If an occupant creates, or allows to be created, hazardous conditions in violation of this code, the occupant shall be held responsible for the abatement of such hazardous conditions.	Owner/Occupant Responsibilities	10.02.01		The owner, operator, or occupant shall be responsible for compliance with this Code.	Similar
Violations	109.02	Notice of violation	When the fire code official finds a building, premises, vehicle, storage facility or outdoor area that is in violation of this code, the fire code official is authorized to prepare a written notice of violation describing the conditions deemed unsafe and, when compliance is not immediate, specifying a time for reinspection.	Notice of Violations and Penalties	1.16.01		Whenever the AHJ determines violations of this Code, a written notice shall be issued to confirm such findings.	Similar
Violations	109.02.01	Service	A notice of violation issued pursuant to this code shall be served upon the owner, operator, occupant, or other person responsible for the condition or violation, either by personal service, mail, or by delivering the same to, and leaving it with, some person of responsibility upon the premises. For unattended or abandoned locations, a copy of such notice of violation shall be posted on the premises in a conspicuous place at or near the entrance to such premises and the notice of violation shall be mailed by certified mail with return receipt requested or a certificate of mailing, to the last known address of the owner, occupant or both.	Serving Notice	1.16.02.01		Any order or notice issued pursuant to this Code shall be served upon the owner, operator, occupant, or other person responsible for the condition or violation, either by personal service, by mail, or by delivering the same to, and leaving it with, some person of responsibility upon the premises.	Similar
Violations	109.02.03	Prosecution of violations	If the notice of violation is not complied with promptly, the fire code official is authorized to request the legal counsel of the jurisdiction to institute the appropriate legal proceedings at law	Serving Notice	1.16.04		Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Code or who fails to carry out an order made pursuant of this Code or violates any condition attached to a permit, approval, or certificate shall	Similar

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			or in equity to restrain, correct or abate such violation or to require removal or termination of the unlawful occupancy of the structure in violation of the provisions of this code or of the order or direction made pursuant hereto.				be subject to the penalties established by the jurisdiction.	
Violations	109.03	Violation penalties	Persons who shall violate a provision of this code or shall fail to comply with any of the requirements thereof or who shall erect, install, alter, repair or do work in violation of the approved construction documents or directive of the fire code official, or of a permit or certificate used under provisions of this code, shall be guilty of a [SPECIFY OFFENSE], punishable by a fine of not more than [AMOUNT] dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding [NUMBER OF DAYS], or both such fine and imprisonment. Each day that a violation continues after due notice has been served shall be deemed a separate offense.	Serving Notice	1.16.05		Failure to comply with the time limits of an abatement notice or other corrective notice issued by the AHJ shall result in each day that such violation continues being regarded as a new and separate offense.	Similar
Unsafe Buildings	110.01	General.	If during the inspection of a premises, a building or structure or any building system, in whole or in part, constitutes a clear and inimical threat to human life, safety or health, the fire code official shall issue such notice or orders to remove or remedy the conditions as shall be deemed necessary in accordance with this section and shall refer the building to the building department for any repairs, alterations, remodeling, removing or demolition required.	Inspection of Construction and Installation	1.07.11.03		When any construction or installation work is being performed in violation of the plans and specifications as approved by the AHJ, a written notice shall be issued to the responsible party to stop work on that portion of the work that is in violation.	Similar
Unsafe Buildings	110.01	General	If during the inspection of a premises, a building or structure or any building system, in whole or in part, constitutes a clear and inimical threat to human life, safety or health, the fire code official shall issue such notice or orders to remove or remedy the conditions as shall be deemed necessary in accordance with this section and shall refer the building to the building department for any repairs, alterations, remodeling, removing or demolition required.	Inspection	1.07.05.02		The AHJ shall have authority to order any person(s) to remove or remedy such dangerous or hazardous condition or material. Any person(s) failing to comply with such order shall be in violation of this Code.	Similar
				Inspection	1.07.06		Where conditions exist and are deemed hazardous to life and property by the AHJ, the AHJ shall have the authority to summarily abate such hazardous conditions that are in violation of this Code.	Similar
Unsafe Buildings	110.01.01	Unsafe conditions.	Structures or existing equipment that are or hereafter become unsafe or deficient because of inadequate means of egress or which constitute a fire hazard, or are otherwise dangerous to human life or the public welfare, or which involve illegal or improper occupancy or inadequate maintenance, shall be deemed an unsafe condition. A vacant structure, which is not secured against unauthorized entry as required by Section 311, shall be deemed unsafe.	Inspection	1.07.06		Where conditions exist and are deemed hazardous to life and property by the AHJ, the AHJ shall have the authority to summarily abate such hazardous conditions that are in violation of this Code.	Similar
Stop Work Order	111.01	Order	Whenever the fire code official finds any work regulated by this code being performed in a manner contrary to the provisions of this code or in a dangerous or unsafe manner, the fire code official is authorized to issue a stop work order.	Inspection of Construction and Installation	1.07.11.03		When any construction or installation work is being performed in violation of the plans and specifications as approved by the AHJ, a written notice shall be issued to the responsible party to stop work on that portion of the work that is in	Similar

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							violation.	
Stop Work Order	111.02	Issuance	A stop work order shall be in writing and shall be given to the owner of the property, or to the owner's agent, or to the person doing the work. Upon issuance of a stop work order, the cited work shall immediately cease. The stop work order shall state the reason for the order, and the conditions under which the cited work is authorized to resume.	Inspection of Construction and Installation.	1.07.11.04		The notice shall state the nature of the violation, and no work shall be continued on that portion until the violation has been corrected.	Similar
	Chapter 2	Definitions.						
Occupancy Classification	202	Occupancy Classification	For the purposes of this code, certain occupancies are defined as follows: A-2 Assembly uses intended for food and/or drink consumption including, but not limited to: Banquet halls Night clubs Restaurants Taverns and bars.	Assembly Occupancy	3.03.138.02	Assembly Occupancy	An occupancy (1) used for a gathering of 50 or more persons for deliberation, worship, entertainment, eating, drinking, amusement, awaiting transportation, or similar uses; or (2) used as a special amusement building, regardless of occupant load. [101:3.3]	Similar
	Chapter 3	General Precautions Against Fire						
General	301.01	Scope.	The provisions of this chapter shall govern the occupancy and maintenance of all structures and premises for precautions against fire and the spread of fire. other approved means.	Fundamental Requirements	10.01.01		Every new and existing building or structure shall be constructed, arranged, equipped, maintained, and operated in accordance with this Code so as to provide a reasonable level of life safety, property protection, and public welfare from the actual and potential hazards created by fire, explosion, and other hazardous conditions.	Similar
Ignition Sources	305.01	Clearance from ignition sources.	Clearance between ignition sources, such as light fixtures, heaters and flame-producing devices, and combustible materials shall be maintained in an approved manner.	Permits	20.01.04.02	Open Flame Devices and Pyrotechnics	No open flame devices or pyrotechnic devices shall be used in any assembly occupancy, unless otherwise permitted by the following: (1) Pyrotechnic special effect devices shall be permitted to be used on stages before proximate audiences for ceremonial or religious purposes, as part of a demonstration in exhibits, or as part of a performance, provided that both of the following criteria are met: (a) Precautions satisfactory to the AHJ are taken to prevent ignition of any combustible material. (b) Use of the pyrotechnic device complies with NFPA 1126, Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics before a Proximate Audience. (2) Flame effects before an audience shall be permitted in accordance with NFPA 160, Standard for Flame Effects Before an Audience. (3) Open flame devices shall be permitted to be used in the following situations, provided that precautions satisfactory to the AHJ are taken to prevent ignition of any combustible material or injury to occupants: (a)* For ceremonial or religious purposes (b) On stages and platforms where part of a performance...	Similar
Open Flames	308.01	General.	This section shall control open flames, fire and burning on all premises.	Permits	20.01.04.02	Open Flame Devices and Pyrotechnics	No open flame devices or pyrotechnic devices shall be used in any assembly occupancy, unless otherwise permitted by the following:(1) Pyrotechnic special effect devices shall be permitted to be used on stages before proximate audiences for	Similar

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							ceremonial or religious purposes, as part of a demonstration in exhibits, or as part of a performance, provided that both of the following criteria are met: (a) Precautions satisfactory to the AHJ are taken to prevent ignition of any combustible material.(b) Use of the pyrotechnic device complies with NFPA 1126, Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics before a Proximate Audience. (2) Flame effects before an audience shall be permitted in accordance with NFPA 160, Standard for Flame Effects Before an Audience. (3) Open flame devices shall be permitted to be used in the following situations, provided that precautions satisfactory to the AHJ are taken to prevent ignition of any combustible material or injury to occupants:(a)* For ceremonial or religious purposes(b) On stages and platforms where part of a performance...	
Open Flames	308.02	Where prohibited.	A person shall not take or utilize an open flame or light in a structure, vessel, boat or other place where highly flammable, combustible or explosive material is utilized or stored. Lighting appliances shall be well secured in a glass globe and wire mesh cage or a similar approved device.	General Fire Safety	10.1.5	Fundamental Requirements.	The AHJ shall have the authority to prohibit any or all open flames or other sources of ignition where circumstances make such conditions hazardous.	Similar
Open Flames	308.03	Open flame.	A person shall not utilize or allow to be utilized, an open flame in connection with a public meeting or gathering for purposes of deliberation, worship, entertainment, amusement, instruction, education, recreation, awaiting transportation or similar purpose in assembly or educational occupancies without first obtaining a permit in accordance with Section 105.6.	Permits	20.01.04.02	Open Flame Devices and Pyrotechnics	No open flame devices or pyrotechnic devices shall be used in any assembly occupancy, unless otherwise permitted by the following:(1) Pyrotechnic special effect devices shall be permitted to be used on stages before proximate audiences for ceremonial or religious purposes, as part of a demonstration in exhibits, or as part of a performance, provided that both of the following criteria are met: (a) Precautions satisfactory to the AHJ are taken to prevent ignition of any combustible material. (b) Use of the pyrotechnic device complies with NFPA 1126, Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics before a Proximate Audience. (2) Flame effects before an audience shall be permitted in accordance with NFPA 160, Standard for Flame Effects Before an Audience. (3) Open flame devices shall be permitted to be used in the following situations, provided that precautions satisfactory to the AHJ are taken to prevent ignition of any combustible material or injury to occupants:(a)* For ceremonial or religious purposes (b) On stages and platforms where part of a performance...	Similar
Open Flames	308.03.02	Open-flame decorative devices.	'Open-flame decorative devices shall comply with all of the following restrictions: .... 4. The device or holder shall be designed so that it will return to the upright position after being tilted to an angle of 45 degrees from vertical. Exception: Devices	Permits	20.01.04.02	Open Flame Devices and Pyrotechnics	No open flame devices or pyrotechnic devices shall be used in any assembly occupancy, unless otherwise permitted by the following:(1) Pyrotechnic special effect devices shall be permitted to be used on stages before proximate audiences for	Similar

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			that self-extinguish if tipped over and do not spill fuel or wax at the rate of more than 0.25 teaspoon per minute (1.26 ml per minute) if tipped over. 5. The flame shall be enclosed except where openings on the side are not more than 0.375 inch (9.5mm) diameter or where openings are on the top and the distance to the top is such that a piece of tissue paper placed on the top will not ignite in 10 seconds. 6. Chimneys shall be made of noncombustible materials and securely attached to the open-flame device. Exception: A chimney is not required to be attached to any open-flame device that will self-extinguish if the device is tipped over. 7. Fuel canisters shall be safely sealed for storage. ... 9. Shades, where used, shall be made of noncombustible materials and securely attached to the open-flame device holder or chimney. 10. Candelabras with flame-lighted candles shall be securely fastened in place to prevent overturning, and shall be located away from occupants using the area and away from possible contact with drapes, curtains or other combustibles.				ceremonial or religious purposes, as part of a demonstration in exhibits, or as part of a performance, provided that both of the following criteria are met: (a) Precautions satisfactory to the AHJ are taken to prevent ignition of any combustible material.(b) Use of the pyrotechnic device complies with NFPA 1126, Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics before a Proximate Audience. (2) Flame effects before an audience shall be permitted in accordance with NFPA 160, Standard for Flame Effects Before an Audience. (3) Open flame devices shall be permitted to be used in the following situations, provided that precautions satisfactory to the AHJ are taken to prevent ignition of any combustible material or injury to occupants:(a)* For ceremonial or religious purposes(b) On stages and platforms where part of a performance...	
Open Flames	308.03.03	Location near combustibles.	Open flames such as from candles, lanterns, kerosene heaters, and gas-fired heaters shall not be located on or near decorative material or similar combustible materials.	Permits	20.01.04.02	Open Flame Devices and Pyrotechnics	No open flame devices or pyrotechnic devices shall be used in any assembly occupancy, unless otherwise permitted by the following:(1) Pyrotechnic special effect devices shall be permitted to be used on stages before proximate audiences for ceremonial or religious purposes, as part of a demonstration in exhibits, or as part of a performance, provided that both of the following criteria are met: (a) Precautions satisfactory to the AHJ are taken to prevent ignition of any combustible material. (b) Use of the pyrotechnic device complies with NFPA 1126, Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics before a Proximate Audience. (2) Flame effects before an audience shall be permitted in accordance with NFPA 160, Standard for Flame Effects Before an Audience. (3) Open flame devices shall be permitted to be used in the following situations, provided that precautions satisfactory to the AHJ are taken to prevent ignition of any combustible material or injury to occupants:(a)* For ceremonial or religious purposes (b) On stages and platforms where part of a performance...	Similar
Open Flames	308.03.07	Group A occupancies.	Open-flame devices shall not be used in a Group A occupancy. Exceptions: 1. Open-flame devices are allowed to be used in the following situations, provided approved precautions are taken to prevent ignition of a combustible material or injury to occupants: 1.1. Where necessary for ceremonial or religious purposes in accordance	Permits	20.01.04.02	Open Flame Devices and Pyrotechnics	No open flame devices or pyrotechnic devices shall be used in any assembly occupancy, unless otherwise permitted by the following:(1) Pyrotechnic special effect devices shall be permitted to be used on stages before proximate audiences for ceremonial or religious purposes, as part of a demonstration in exhibits, or as part of a	Similar

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			with Section 308.3.5. 1.2. On stages and platforms as a necessary part of a performance in accordance with Section 308.3.6. 1.3. Where candles on tables are securely supported on substantial noncombustible bases and the candle flames are protected. 2. Heat-producing equipment complying with Chapter 6 and the International Mechanical Code. 3. Gas lights are allowed to be used provided adequate precautions satisfactory to the fire code official are taken to prevent ignition of combustible materials.				performance, provided that both of the following criteria are met: (a) Precautions satisfactory to the AHJ are taken to prevent ignition of any combustible material.(b) Use of the pyrotechnic device complies with NFPA 1126, Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics before a Proximate Audience. (2) Flame effects before an audience shall be permitted in accordance with NFPA 160, Standard for Flame Effects Before an Audience. (3) Open flame devices shall be permitted to be used in the following situations, provided that precautions satisfactory to the AHJ are taken to prevent ignition of any combustible material or injury to occupants:(a)* For ceremonial or religious purposes(b) On stages and platforms where part of a performance...	
Open Flames	308.05	Open-flame devices.	Torches and other devices, machines or processes liable to start or cause fire shall not be operated or used in or upon hazardous fire areas, except by a permit in accordance with Section 105.6 secured from the fire code official. Exception: Use within inhabited premises or designated campsites which are a minimum of 30 feet (9144 mm) from grass-, grain-, brush- or forest-covered areas.	Permits	20.01.04.02	Open Flame Devices and Pyrotechnics	No open flame devices or pyrotechnic devices shall be used in any assembly occupancy, unless otherwise permitted by the following:(1) Pyrotechnic special effect devices shall be permitted to be used on stages before proximate audiences for ceremonial or religious purposes, as part of a demonstration in exhibits, or as part of a performance, provided that both of the following criteria are met: (a) Precautions satisfactory to the AHJ are taken to prevent ignition of any combustible material. (b) Use of the pyrotechnic device complies with NFPA 1126, Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics before a Proximate Audience. (2) Flame effects before an audience shall be permitted in accordance with NFPA 160, Standard for Flame Effects Before an Audience. (3) Open flame devices shall be permitted to be used in the following situations, provided that precautions satisfactory to the AHJ are taken to prevent ignition of any combustible material or injury to occupants:(a)* For ceremonial or religious purposes (b) On stages and platforms where part of a performance...	Similar
Indoor Displays	314.03	Highly combustible goods.	The display of highly combustible goods, including but not limited to fireworks, flammable or combustible liquids, liquefied flammable gases, oxidizing materials, pyroxylin plastics and agricultural goods, in main exit access aisles, corridors, covered malls, or within 5 feet (1524 mm) of entrances to exits and exterior exit doors is prohibited when a fire involving such goods would rapidly prevent or obstruct egress.	Operating Features	20.1.4.3.3	Furnishings, Decorations, and Scenery	Furnishings or decorations of an explosive or highly flammable character shall not be used.	Similar
	Chapter 4	Emergency Planning and Preparedness						
Public Assemblages and Events	403.01	General.	When, in the opinion of the fire code official, it is essential for public safety in a place of assembly or any other place where people congregate,	Standby fire personnel	1.7.13.1	Not addressed	The AHJ shall have the authority to require standby fire personnel or an approved fire watch when potentially hazardous conditions or a	Similar

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			because of the number of persons, or the nature of the performance, exhibition, display, contest or activity, the owner, agent or lessee shall provide one or more firewatch personnel, as required and approved, to remain on duty during the times such places are open to the public, or when such activity is being conducted. The fire watch personnel shall keep diligent watch for fires, obstructions to means of egress and other hazards during the time such place is open to the public or such activity is being conducted and take prompt measures for remediation of hazards, extinguishment of fires that occur and assist in the evacuation of the public from the structures.				reduction in a life safety feature exist due to the type of performance, display, exhibit, occupancy, contest or activity, an impairment to a fire protection feature, or the number of persons present.	
Public Assemblages and Events	403.01.02	Contents.	The public safety plan, where required by Section 403.1.1, shall address such items as emergency vehicle ingress and egress, fire protection, emergency medical services, public assembly areas and the directing of both attendees and vehicles (including the parking of vehicles), vendor and food concession distribution, and the need for the presence of law enforcement, and fire and emergency medical services personnel at the event.	Emergency Plans	10.9.2	Plan Requirements	Emergency plans shall be developed in accordance with NFPA 1600, Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs, and shall include the procedures for reporting of emergencies; occupant and staff response to emergencies; the type and coverage of building fire protection systems; and other items required by the AHJ.	Similar
Fire Safety and Evacuation Plans	404.01	General.	Fire safety and evacuation plans shall comply with the requirements of this section.	Emergency Plans	10.9.1	Where Required	Emergency plans shall be provided for high-rise, health care, ambulatory health care, residential board and care, assembly, day care centers, special amusement buildings, detention and correctional occupancies, underground and windowless structures, facilities storing or handling materials covered by Chapter 20, or where required by the AHJ.	Similar
Fire Safety and Evacuation Plans	404.02	Where required.	An approved fire safety and evacuation plan shall be prepared and maintained for the following occupancies and buildings. 1. Group A, other than Group A occupancies used exclusively for purposes of religious worship that have an occupant load less than 2,000. 2. Group E. 3. Group H. 4. Group I. 5. Group R-1. 6. Group R-4. 7. High-rise buildings. 8. Group M buildings having an occupant load of 500 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge. 9. Covered malls exceeding 50,000 square feet (4645 m2) in aggregate floor area. 10. Underground buildings. 11. Buildings with an atrium and having an occupancy in Group A, E or M.	Where Required	10.09.01	Where Required	Emergency plans shall be provided for high-rise, health care, ambulatory health care, residential board and care, assembly, day care centers, special amusement buildings, detention and correctional occupancies, underground and windowless structures, facilities storing or handling materials covered by Chapter 20, or where required by the AHJ.	Similar
Fire Safety and Evacuation Plans	404.03	Contents.	Fire safety and evacuation plan contents shall be in accordance with Sections 404.3.1 and 404.3.2.	Plan Requirements	10.09.02	Plan Requirements	Emergency plans shall be developed in accordance with NFPA 1600, Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs, and shall include the procedures for reporting of emergencies; occupant and staff response to emergencies; the type and coverage of building fire	Similar

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							protection systems; and other items required by the AHJ.	
Fire Safety and Evacuation Plans	404.03.01	Fire evacuation plans.	Fire evacuation plans shall include the following: 1. Emergency egress or escape routes and whether evacuation of the building is to be complete or, where approved, by selected floors or areas only. 2. Procedures for employees who must remain to operate critical equipment before evacuating. 3. Procedures for accounting for employees and occupants after evacuation has been completed. 4. Identification and assignment of personnel responsible for rescue or emergency medical aid. 5. The preferred and any alternative means of notifying occupants of a fire or emergency. 6. The preferred and any alternative means of reporting fires and other emergencies to the fire department or designated emergency response organization. 7. Identification and assignment of personnel who can be contacted for further information or explanation of duties under the plan. 8. A description of the emergency voice/alarm communication system alert tone and preprogrammed voice messages, where provided.	Emergency Plans	10.9.2	Plan Requirements.	Emergency plans shall be developed in accordance with NFPA 1600, Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs, and shall include the procedures for reporting of emergencies; occupant and staff response to emergencies; the type and coverage of building fire protection systems; and other items required by the AHJ.	Similar
Fire Safety and Evacuation Plans	404.03.02	Fire safety plans.	Fire safety plans shall include the following: 1. The procedure for reporting a fire or other emergency. 2. The life safety strategy and procedures for notifying, relocating, or evacuating occupants. 3. Site plans indicating the following: 3.1. The occupancy assembly point. 3.2. The locations of fire hydrants. 3.3. The normal routes of fire department vehicle access. 4. Floor plans identifying the locations of the following: 4.1. Exits. 4.2. Primary evacuation routes. 4.3. Secondary evacuation routes. 4.4. Accessible egress routes. 4.5. Areas of refuge. 4.6. Manual fire alarm boxes. 4.7. Portable fire extinguishers. 4.8. Occupant-use hose stations. 4.9. Fire alarm annunciators and controls. 5. A list of major fire hazards associated with the normal use and occupancy of the premise. 6. Identification and assignment of personnel responsible for maintenance of systems and equipment installed to prevent or control fires. 7. Identification and assignment of personnel responsible for maintenance, housekeeping and controlling fuel hazard sources.	Emergency Plans.	10.9.2	Plan Requirements	Emergency plans shall be developed in accordance with NFPA 1600, Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs, and shall include the procedures for reporting of emergencies; occupant and staff response to emergencies; the type and coverage of building fire protection systems; and other items required by the AHJ.	Similar
Fire Safety and Evacuation Plans	404.04	Maintenance.	Fire safety and evacuation plans shall be reviewed or updated annually or as necessitated by changes in staff assignments, occupancy, or the physical arrangement of the building.	Maintenance	10.09.02.02	Maintenance.	Emergency plans shall be reviewed and updated annually. Revised plans shall be submitted for review and updates shall be provided whenever changes are made in the occupancy or physical arrangement of the building or fire protection systems or features.	Similar

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Fire Safety and Evacuation Plans	404.05	Availability.	Fire safety and evacuation plans shall be available in the workplace for reference and review by employees, and copies shall be furnished to the fire code official for review upon request.	Plan Requirements	10.09.02	Plan Requirements	Emergency plans shall be developed in accordance with NFPA 1600, Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs, and shall include the procedures for reporting of emergencies; occupant and staff response to emergencies; the type and coverage of building fire protection systems; and other items required by the AHJ.	Similar
Emergency Evacuation Drills	405.01	General.	Emergency evacuation drills complying with the provisions of this section shall be conducted in the occupancies listed in Section 404.2 or when required by the fire code official. Drills shall be designed in cooperation with the local authorities.	Where Required	10.06.01	Where Required	Emergency egress and relocation drills conforming to the provisions of this Code shall be conducted as specified by the provisions of Chapter 20 of this Code or Chapters 10 through 71 of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®, or by appropriate action of the AHJ. Drills shall be designed in cooperation with the local authorities. [101:4.7.1]	Similar
Emergency Evacuation Drills	405.02	Frequency.	Required emergency evacuation drills shall be held at the intervals specified in Table 405.2 or more frequently where necessary to familiarize all occupants with the drill procedure.	Drill Frequency	10.06.02	Drill Frequency	Emergency egress and relocation drills, where required by Chapter 20 of this Code or Chapters 10 through 71 of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®, or the AHJ, shall be held with sufficient frequency to familiarize occupants with the drill procedure and to establish conduct of the drill as a matter of routine. Drills shall include suitable procedures to ensure that all persons subject to the drill participate. [101:4.7.2]	Similar
Emergency Evacuation Drills	405.02	Table 0405.02.	FIRE AND EVACUATION DRILL FREQUENCY AND PARTICIPATIONGROUP OR OCCUPANCY - FREQUENCY PARTICIPATION Group A - Quarterly Employees Group E - Monthly All occupants Group I - Quarterly on each shift Employees Group R-1 - Quarterly on each shift Employees Group R-4 - Quarterly on each shift Employees. a. The frequency shall be allowed to be modified in accordance with Section 408.3.2 b. Fire and evacuation drills in residential care assisted living facilities shall include complete evacuation of the premises in accordance with Section 408.10.5. Where occupants receive habilitation or rehabilitation training, fire prevention and fire safety practices shall be included as part of the training program.	Drills	20.1.4.6	Drills	20.1.4.6.1 The employees or attendants of assembly occupancies shall be trained and drilled in the duties they are to perform in case of fire, panic, or other emergency to effect orderly exiting. [101:12.7.6.1; 101:13.7.6.1]20.1.4.6.2 Employees or attendants of assembly occupancies shall be instructed in the proper use of portable fire extinguishers and other manual fire suppression equipment where provided. [101:12.7.6.2; 101:13.7.6.2]	Similar
Emergency Evacuation Drills	405.03	Leadership.	Responsibility for the planning and conduct of drills shall be assigned to competent persons designated to exercise leadership.	Competency	10.06.03	Competency	Responsibility for the planning and conducting of drills shall be assigned only to competent persons qualified to exercise leadership.	Similar
Emergency Evacuation Drills	405.04	Time.	Drills shall be held at unexpected times and under varying conditions to simulate the unusual conditions that occur in case of fire.	Fire Drills	10.06.05	Simulated Conditions	Drills shall be held at expected and unexpected times and under varying conditions to simulate the unusual conditions that can occur in an actual emergency. [101:4.7.4]	Similar
Emergency	405.05	Record keeping.	. Records shall be maintained of required	Fire Drills	10.06.07		A written record of each drill shall be completed by	Similar

IFC Section Title	IFC Section Number	IFC Number Title	Text	NFPA 1 Section Title	NFPA 1 Section Number	NFPA 1 Number Title	Text	Analysis
Evacuation Drills			emergency evacuation drills and include the following information: 1. Identity of the person conducting the drill. 2. Date and time of the drill. 3. Notification method used. 4. Staff members on duty and participating. 5. Number of occupants evacuated. 6. Special conditions simulated. 7. Problems encountered. 8. Weather conditions when occupants were evacuated. 9. Time required to accomplish complete evacuation.				the person responsible for conducting the drill and maintained in an approved manner. [101:4.7.6]	
Employee Training and Response Procedures	406.01	General.	Employees in the occupancies listed in Section 404.2 shall be trained in the fire emergency procedures described in their fire evacuation and fire safety plans. Training shall be based on these plans and as described in Section 404.3.	Operating Features	20.01.04.06.01	Drills	20.1.4.6.1 The employees or attendants of assembly occupancies shall be trained and drilled in the duties they are to perform in case of fire, panic, or other emergency to effect orderly exiting. [101:12.7.6.1; 101:13.7.6.1]	Similar
Employee Training and Response Procedures	406.02	Frequency.	Employees shall receive training in the contents of fire safety and evacuation plans and their duties as part of new employee orientation and at least annually thereafter. Records shall be kept and made available to the fire code official upon request.	Operating Features	20.01.04.06.01	Drills	20.1.4.6.1 The employees or attendants of assembly occupancies shall be trained and drilled in the duties they are to perform in case of fire, panic, or other emergency to effect orderly exiting. [101:12.7.6.1; 101:13.7.6.1]	Similar
Employee Training and Response Procedures	406.03	Employee training program.	Employees shall be trained in fire prevention, evacuation and fire safety in accordance with Sections 406.3.1 through 406.3.3.	Operating Features	20.01.04.06.01	Drills	20.1.4.6.1 The employees or attendants of assembly occupancies shall be trained and drilled in the duties they are to perform in case of fire, panic, or other emergency to effect orderly exiting. [101:12.7.6.1; 101:13.7.6.1]	Similar
Employee Training and Response Procedures	406.03.01	Fire prevention training.	Employees shall be apprised of the fire hazards of the materials and processes to which they are exposed. Each employee shall be instructed in the proper procedures for preventing fires in the conduct of their assigned duties.	Operating Features	20.01.04.06.01	Drills	20.1.4.6.1 The employees or attendants of assembly occupancies shall be trained and drilled in the duties they are to perform in case of fire, panic, or other emergency to effect orderly exiting. [101:12.7.6.1; 101:13.7.6.1]	Similar
Employee Training and Response Procedures	406.03.02	Evacuation training.	Employees shall be familiarized with the fire alarm and evacuation signals, their assigned duties in the event of an alarm or emergency, evacuation routes, areas of refuge, exterior assembly areas, and procedures for evacuation.	Operating Features	20.01.04.06.01	Drills	20.1.4.6.1 The employees or attendants of assembly occupancies shall be trained and drilled in the duties they are to perform in case of fire, panic, or other emergency to effect orderly exiting. [101:12.7.6.1; 101:13.7.6.1]	Similar
Employee Training and Response Procedures	406.03.03	Fire safety training.	Employees assigned fire-fighting duties shall be trained to know the locations and proper use of portable fire extinguishers or other manual fire-fighting equipment and the protective clothing or equipment required for its safe and proper use.	Operating Features	20.01.04.06.02	Drills	Employees or attendants of assembly occupancies shall be instructed in the proper use of portable fire extinguishers and other manual fire suppression equipment where provided. [101:12.7.6.2; 101:13.7.6.2]	Similar
Use and Occupancy-Related Requirements	408.02	Group A occupancies.	Group A occupancies shall comply with the requirements of Sections 408.2.1 and 408.2.2 and Sections 401 through 406.	Assembly Occupancies	20.01.01	Application	New and existing assembly occupancies shall comply with Section 20.1 and the referenced edition of NFPA 101.	Similar
Use and Occupancy-Related Requirements	408.02.01	Seating plan.	The fire safety and evacuation plans for assembly occupancies shall include the information required by Section 404.3 and a detailed seating plan, occupant load, and occupant load limit. Deviations from the approved plans shall be allowed provided the occupant load limit for the occupancy is not exceeded and the aisles and exit access ways remain unobstructed.	Emergency Plans.	10.9.2	Plan Requirements	Emergency plans shall be developed in accordance with NFPA 1600, Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs, and shall include the procedures for reporting of emergencies; occupant and staff response to emergencies; the type and coverage of building fire protection systems; and other items required by the AHJ.	Similar
Use and	408.02.02	Announcements	In theaters, motion picture theaters, auditoriums	Operating	20.01.04.06.03	Drills	In the following assembly occupancies, an audible	Similar

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Occupancy-Related Requirements			and similar assembly occupancies in Group A used for noncontinuous programs, an audible announcement shall be made not more than 10 minutes prior to the start of each program to notify the occupants of the location of the exits to be used in the event of a fire or other emergency. Exception: In motion picture theaters, the announcement is allowed to be projected upon the screen in a manner approved by the fire code official.	Features			announcement shall be made, or a projected image shall be shown, prior to the start of each program that notifies occupants of the location of the exits to be used in case of a fire or other emergency: (1) Theaters (2) Motion picture theaters (3) Auditoriums (4) Other similar assembly occupancies with occupant loads exceeding 300 where there are noncontinuous programs [101:12.7.6.3; 101:13.7.6.3]	
	Chapter 8	Interior Finish, Decorative Materials and Furnishings						
General	801.01	Scope	The provisions of this chapter shall govern furniture and furnishings, interior finishes, interior trim, decorative materials and decorative vegetation in buildings. Sections 803, 804 and 805 shall be applicable to new and existing buildings. Section 806 shall be applicable to existing buildings.	General	12.01	General	This chapter shall apply to new, existing, permanent, or temporary buildings.	Similar
				Interior Finish	12.05	Interior Finish	Interior finish in buildings and structures shall meet the requirements of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®, and this Code.	Similar
				Furnishings, Contents, Decorations, and Treated Finishes	12.06	Furnishings, Contents, Decorations, and Treated Finishes	Furnishings, contents, decorations, and treated finishes in buildings and structures shall meet the requirements of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®, and this Code.	Similar
Furnishings	803.01	General requirements.	The provisions of Sections 803.1.1 through 803.1.3 shall be applicable to all occupancies covered by Sections 803.2 through 803.7.	Interior Finish	12.05	Interior Finish.	Interior finish in buildings and structures shall meet the requirements of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®, and this Code.	Similar
Furnishings	803.01.01	Explosive and highly flammable materials.	Furnishings or decorations of an explosive or highly flammable character shall not be used.	Furnishings, Decorations, and Scenery	20.01.04.03.03	Furnishings, Decorations, and Scenery	Furnishings or decorations of an explosive or highly flammable character shall not be used. [101:10.3.5]	Similar
Furnishings	803.02	Group A.	The requirements in Sections 803.2.1 and 803.2.2 shall apply to occupancies in Group A.	Operating Features	20.1.4.3.6	Furnishings, Decorations, and Scenery	Exposed foamed plastic materials and unprotected materials containing foamed plastic used for decorative purposes or stage scenery shall have a heat release rate not exceeding 100 kW where tested in accordance with UL 1975, Standard for Fire Tests for Foamed Plastics Used for Decorative Purposes.	Similar
Furnishings	803.02.01	Foam plastics.	Exposed foam plastic materials and unprotected materials containing foam plastic used for decorative purposes or stage scenery or exhibit booths shall have a maximum heat release rate of 100 kilowatts (kW) when tested in accordance with UL 1975. Exceptions: 1. Individual foam plastic items or items containing foam plastic where the foam plastic does not exceed 1 pound (0.45 kg) in weight. 2. Cellular or foam plastic shall be allowed for trim not in excess of 10 percent of the wall or ceiling area, provided it is not less than 20 pounds per cubic foot (320 kg per cubic meter) in density, is limited to 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) in thickness and 4 inches (102 mm) in width, and complies with the requirements for Class B interior wall and ceiling finish, except that the smoke-developed index shall not be limited. Egress width is maintained.	Furnishings, Decorations, and Scenery	20.01.04.03.06		Exposed foamed plastic materials and unprotected materials containing foamed plastic used for decorative purposes or stage scenery shall have a heat release rate not exceeding 100 kW where tested in accordance with UL 1975, Standard for Fire Tests for Foamed Plastics Used for Decorative Purposes. [101:12.7.3.3; 101:13.7.3.3]	Similar

IFC Section Title	IFC Section Number	IFC Number Title	Text	NFPA 1 Section Title	NFPA 1 Section Number	NFPA 1 Number Title	Text	Analysis
Decorations and Trim	805.03	Foam plastics.	Foam plastic used as interior trim shall comply with Sections 805.3.1 through 805.3.4	Flame-Retardant Requirements	20.01.02.02		Foamed plastics (see definition of cellular or foamed plastic in 3.3.30 of NFPA 101) shall be permitted to be used only by specific approval of the AHJ. [101:12.4.5.11.2; 101:13.4.5.11.2]	Different
Interior Finish and Decorative Materials	806.01	General.	The provisions of this section shall limit the allowable flame spread and smoke development of interior finishes and decorative materials in existing buildings based on location and occupancy classification. Exceptions: 1. Materials having a thickness less than 0.036 inch (0.9 mm) applied directly to the surface of walls and ceilings. 2. Exposed portions of structural members complying with the requirements of buildings of Type IV construction in accordance with the International Building Code shall not be subject to interior finish requirements	Features of Fire Protection	12.5	Interior Finish	Interior finish in buildings and structures shall meet the requirements of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®, and this Code.	Similar. The NFPA 1 requirements cite NFPA 101 provisions which track closely with NFPA 5000.
Interior Finish and Decorative Materials	806.01.02	Foam plastics.	Cellular or foam plastics shall not be used as interior finish or trim. Exceptions: 1. Cellular or foam plastic materials shall be permitted on the basis of fire tests that substantiate their combustibility characteristics for the use intended under actual fire conditions. 2. Cellular or foam plastic shall be permitted for trim not in excess of 10 percent of the wall or ceiling area, provided such trim is not less than 20 pounds per cubic foot (320 kg/m3) in density, is limited to 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) in thickness and 8 inches (203 mm) in width, and complies with the requirements for Class A or B interior wall and ceiling finish except that the smoke rating shall not be limited.	Features of Fire Protection	12.5	Interior Finish	Interior finish in buildings and structures shall meet the requirements of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®, and this Code.	Similar
Interior Finish and Decorative Materials	806.01.03	Obstruction of means of egress.	No decorations or other objects shall be placed to obstruct exits, access thereto, egress there from, or visibility thereof.	Means of Egress Reliability	14.4.2.1	Furnishings and Decorations in Means of Egress	No furnishings, decorations, or other objects shall obstruct exits, access thereto, egress therefrom, or visibility thereof.	Similar. NFPA has processed a Tentative Interium Amendment requiring inspection of the means of egress everyday by facility staff.
Interior Finish and Decorative Materials	806.02	Wall and ceiling finish.	Interior wall and ceiling finishes shall be classified in accordance with Section 803 of the International Building Code. Such interior finishes shall be grouped in the following classes in accordance with their flame spread and smoke-developed index. Class A: Flame spread index 0-25 Smoke-developed index 0-450 Class B: Flame spread index 26-75 Smoke-developed index 0-450 Class C: Flame spread index 76-450 Smoke-developed index 0-450 Exception: Materials, other than textiles, tested in accordance with Section 806.2.1.	Features of Fire Protection	12.5	Interior Finish	Interior finish in buildings and structures shall meet the requirements of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®, and this Code.	Similar
Interior Finish	806.02.01	Interior wall and	Interior wall or ceiling finishes, other than textiles,	Features of Fire	12.5	Interior Finish	Interior finish in buildings and structures shall meet	Similar

IFC Section Title	IFC Section Number	IFC Number Title	Text	NFPA 1 Section Title	NFPA 1 Section Number	NFPA 1 Number Title	Text	Analysis
and Decorative Materials		ceiling finishes other than textiles.	shall be permitted to be tested in accordance with NFPA 286. Finishes tested in accordance with NFPA 286 shall comply with Section 806.2.1.1.	Protection			the requirements of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®, and this Code.	
Interior Finish and Decorative Materials	806.02.01.01	Acceptance criteria.	During the 40 Kw exposure, the interior finish shall comply with Item 1. During the 160 Kw exposure, the interior finish shall comply with Item 2. During the entire test, the interior finish shall comply with Item 3. 1. During the 40 Kw exposure, flames shall not spread to the ceiling. 2. During the 160 Kw exposure, the interior finish shall comply with the following: 2.1. Flame shall not spread to the outer extremity of the sample on any wall or ceiling. 2.2. Flashover, as defined in NFPA 286, shall not occur. 3. The total smoke released throughout the NFPA 286 test shall not exceed 1,000 m2.	Features of Fire Protection	12.5	Interior Finish	Interior finish in buildings and structures shall meet the requirements of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®, and this Code.	Similar
Interior Finish and Decorative Materials	806.02.02	Stability.	Interior finish materials regulated by this chapter shall be applied or otherwise fastened in such a manner that such materials will not readily become detached when subjected to a room temperature of 200°F (93°C) for not less than 30 minutes.	Features of Fire Protection	12.5	Interior Finish.	Interior finish in buildings and structures shall meet the requirements of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®, and this Code.	Similar
Interior Finish and Decorative Materials	806.03	Wall and ceiling finish requirements.	Interior wall and ceiling finish shall have a flame spread index not greater than that specified in Table 806.3 for the group and location designated. Interior wall and ceiling finish materials, other than textiles, tested in accordance with NFPA 286 and meeting the acceptance criteria of Section 806.2.1.1, shall be permitted to be used where a Class A classification in accordance with ASTM E84 is required.	Features of Fire Protection	12.5	Interior Finish	Interior finish in buildings and structures shall meet the requirements of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®, and this Code.	Similar
	Chapter 9	Fire Protection Systems						
Fire Protection Systems	901.01	Scope.	The provisions of this chapter shall specify where fire protection systems are required and shall apply to the design, installation, inspection, operation, testing and maintenance of all fire protection systems.	General	12.01	General	This chapter shall apply to new, existing, permanent, or temporary buildings.	Similar
Fire Protection Systems	901.08	Removal of or tampering with equipment	It shall be unlawful for any person to remove, tamper with or otherwise disturb any fire hydrant, fire detection and alarm system, fire suppression system, or other fire appliance required by this code except for the purpose of extinguishing fire, training purposes, recharging or making necessary repairs, or when approved by the fire code official.	Tampering with Fire Safety Equipment	10.08.01		No person shall render any portable or fixed fire-extinguishing system or device or any fire warning system inoperative or inaccessible.	Similar
				Tampering with Fire Safety Equipment	10.08.01.01		As necessary during emergencies, maintenance, drills, prescribed testing, alterations, or renovations, portable or fixed fire-extinguishing systems or devices or any fire warning system shall be permitted to be made inoperative or inaccessible.	Similar
Automatic Sprinkler Systems	903.02	Where required.	Approved automatic sprinkler systems in new buildings and structures shall be provided in the locations described in this section. Exception: Spaces or areas in telecommunications buildings used exclusively for telecommunications equipment, associated electrical power distribution equipment, batteries and standby	Automatic Sprinklers	13.03.02.01	Where Required	Where required by this Code or the referenced codes and standards listed in Chapter 2, automatic sprinkler systems shall be installed in accordance with 13.3.1.	Similar

IFC Section Title	IFC Section Number	IFC Number Title	Text	NFPA 1 Section Title	NFPA 1 Section Number	NFPA 1 Number Title	Text	Analysis
			engines, provided those spaces or areas are equipped throughout with an automatic fire alarm system and are separated from the remainder of the building by a wall with a fire-resistance rating of not less than 1 hour and a floor/ceiling assembly with a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours.					
Automatic Sprinkler Systems	903.02.01	Group A.	An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings and portions thereof used as Group A occupancies as provided in this section. For Group A-1, A-2, A-3, and A-4 occupancies, the automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout the floor area where the Group A-1, A-2, A-3 or A-4 occupancy is located, and in all floors between the Group A occupancy and the level of exit discharge. For group A-5 occupancies, the automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in the spaces indicated in Section 903.2.1.5.	Automatic Sprinklers	13.03.02.04.01	New Assembly Occupancies	Buildings containing assembly occupancies with occupant loads of more than 300 shall be protected by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7 of NFPA 101 as follows (see also 12.1.6, 12.2.6, 12.3.2, and 12.3.6 of NFPA 101): (1) Throughout the story containing the assembly occupancy (2) Throughout all stories below the story containing the assembly occupancy (3) In the case of an assembly occupancy located below the level of exit discharge, throughout all stories intervening between that story and the level of exit discharge, including the level of exit discharge [101:12.3.5.1]	Similar
Automatic Sprinkler Systems	903.02.01.02	Group A-2.	An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-2 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists: 1. The fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet (464.5m2); 2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more; or 3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge.	Automatic Sprinklers	13.03.02.04.01	New Assembly Occupancies	Buildings containing assembly occupancies with occupant loads of more than 300 shall be protected by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7 of NFPA 101 as follows (see also 12.1.6, 12.2.6, 12.3.2, and 12.3.6 of NFPA 101): (1) Throughout the story containing the assembly occupancy (2) Throughout all stories below the story containing the assembly occupancy (3) In the case of an assembly occupancy located below the level of exit discharge, throughout all stories intervening between that story and the level of exit discharge, including the level of exit discharge [101:12.3.5.1] NFPA has processed a Tentative Interium Amendment reduces the occupant load threshold from 300 persons to 100 persons.	Similar
Portable Fire Extinguishers	906.01	Where required.	Portable fire extinguishers shall be installed in the following locations. 1. In all Group A, B, E, F, H, I , M, R-1, R-2, R-4 and S occupancies. Exception: In all Group A, B and E occupancies equipped throughout with quick- response sprinklers, fire extinguishers shall be required only in special- hazard areas. 2. Within 30 feet (9144 mm) of commercial cooking equipment. 3. In areas where flammable or combustible liquids are stored, used or dispensed. 4. On each floor of structures under construction, except Group R-3 occupancies, in accordance with Section 1415.1. 5. Where required by the sections indicated in Table 906.1. 6. Special-hazard areas, including but not limited to laboratories,	Portable Extinguishers	13.06.01.02	Where Required.	Fire extinguishers shall be provided where required by this Code as specified in Table 13.6.1.2 and the referenced codes and standards listed in Chapter 2.	Similar

IFC Section Title	IFC Section Number	IFC Number Title	Text	NFPA 1 Section Title	NFPA 1 Section Number	NFPA 1 Number Title	Text	Analysis
			computer rooms and generator rooms, where required by the fire code official.					
Portable Fire Extinguishers	906.02	General requirements.	Fire extinguishers shall be selected, installed and maintained in accordance with this section and NFPA 10. Exception: The travel distance to reach an extinguisher shall not apply to the spectator seating portions of Group A-5 occupancies.	Portable Extinguishers	13.06.01.01	General Requirements	The installation, maintenance, selection, and distribution of portable fire extinguishers shall be in accordance with NFPA 10, Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers, and Section 13.6.	Similar
Portable Fire Extinguishers	906.03	Size and Distribution	For occupancies that involve primarily Class A fire hazards, the minimum sizes and distribution shall comply with Table 906.3(1). Fire extinguishers for occupancies involving flammable or combustible liquids with depths of less than or equal to 0.25-inch (6.35 mm) shall be selected and placed in accordance with Table 906.3(2). Fire extinguishers for occupancies involving flammable or combustible liquids with a depth of greater than 0.25-inch (6.35mm)or involving combustible metals shall be selected and placed in accordance with NFPA 10. Extinguishers for Class C fire hazards shall be selected and placed on the basis of the anticipated Class A or Class B hazard.	Distribution of Fire Extinguishers	13.06.06.02.01	Fire Extinguisher Size and Placement for Class A Hazards	Minimal sizes of fire extinguishers for the listed grades of hazards shall be provided on the basis of Table 13.6.6.2.1, except as modified by 13.6.6.2.2. Fire extinguishers shall be located so that the maximum travel distances shall not exceed those specified in Table 13.6.6.2.1, except as modified by 13.6.6.2.2. (See Annex E of NFPA 10.) [10:5.2.1]	Similar
				Distribution of Fire Extinguishers	13.06.06.03.01	Fire Extinguisher Size and Placement for Class B Fires Other Than for Fires in Flammable Liquids of Appreciable Depth	Minimal sizes of fire extinguishers for the listed grades of hazard shall be provided on the basis of Table 13.6.6.3.1. Fire extinguishers shall be located so that the maximum travel distances do not exceed those specified in the table used. (See Annex E of NFPA 10.) [10:5.3.1]	Similar
				Distribution of Fire Extinguishers	13.06.06.04.02	Fire Extinguisher Size and Placement for Class B Fires in Flammable Liquids of Appreciable Depth	For flammable liquid hazards of appreciable depth, a Class B fire extinguisher shall be provided on the basis of at least two numerical units of Class B extinguishing potential per ft2 (0.0929 m2) of flammable liquid surface of the largest hazard area. AFFF- or FFFP-type fire extinguishers shall be permitted to be provided on the basis of 1-B of protection per ft2 (0.09 m2) of hazard. (For fires involving cooking grease or water-soluble flammable liquids, see 13.6.5.3 and 4.3.4 of NFPA 10.) [10:5.4.2]	Similar
				Distribution of Fire Extinguishers	13.06.06.05	Fire Extinguisher Size and Placement for Class C Hazards	Fire extinguishers with Class C ratings shall be required where energized electrical equipment can be encountered. This requirement includes situations where fire either directly involves or surrounds electrical equipment. Since the fire itself is a Class A or Class B hazard, the fire extinguishers shall be sized and located on the basis of the anticipated Class A or Class B hazard. [10:5.5]	Similar
Portable Fire Extinguishers	906.03	Table 0906.03.	FIRE EXTINGUISHERS FOR CLASS A FIRE HAZARDS	Distribution of Fire Extinguishers.	13.6.6.2.1	Fire Extinguisher Size and Placement for Class A Hazards	Minimal sizes of fire extinguishers for the listed grades of hazards shall be provided on the basis of Table 13.6.6.2.1, except as modified by 13.6.6.2.2. Fire extinguishers shall be located so that the maximum travel distances shall not exceed those specified in Table 13.6.6.2.1, except as modified by 13.6.6.2.2. (See Annex E of NFPA 10.)	Similar
Portable Fire	906.05	Conspicuous	Extinguishers shall be located in conspicuous	Portable	13.06.03.03	General	Fire extinguishers shall be conspicuously located	Similar

IFC Section Title	IFC Section Number	IFC Number Title	Text	NFPA 1 Section Title	NFPA 1 Section Number	NFPA 1 Number Title	Text	Analysis
Extinguishers		location.	locations where they will be readily accessible and immediately available for use. These locations shall be along normal paths of travel, unless the fire code official determines that the hazard posed indicates the need for placement away from normal paths of travel.	Extinguishers.		Requirements.	where they will be readily accessible and immediately available in the event of fire. Preferably, they shall be located along normal paths of travel, including exits from areas. [10:1.5.3]	
Portable Fire Extinguishers	906.06	Unobstructed and unobscured.	Fire extinguishers shall not be obstructed or obscured from view. In rooms or areas in which visual obstruction cannot be completely avoided, means shall be provided to indicate the locations of extinguishers.	Portable Extinguishers.	13.06.03.06	General Requirements	Fire extinguishers shall not be obstructed or obscured from view. In large rooms, and in certain locations where visual obstructions cannot be completely avoided, means shall be provided to indicate the extinguisher location. [10:1.5.6]	Similar
Portable Fire Extinguishers	906.07	Hangers and brackets.	Hand-held portable fire extinguishers, not housed in cabinets, shall be installed on the hangers or brackets supplied. Hangers or brackets shall be securely anchored to the mounting surface in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.	Portable Extinguishers.	13.06.03.07	General Requirements	Portable fire extinguishers other than wheeled extinguishers shall be installed securely on the hanger, or in the bracket supplied by the extinguisher manufacturer, or in a listed bracket approved for such purpose, or placed in cabinets or wall recesses. Wheeled fire extinguishers shall be located in a designated location. [10:1.5.7]	Similar
Fire Alarm and Detection Systems	907.01	General.	This section covers the application, installation, performance and maintenance of fire alarm systems and their components in new and existing buildings and structures. The requirements of Section 907.2 are applicable to new buildings and structures. The requirements of Section 907.3 are applicable to existing buildings and structures.	Detection, Alarm, and Communication Systems	13.07.01.01	General	Where building fire alarm systems or automatic fire detectors are required by other sections of this Code, they shall be provided in accordance with NFPA 72®, National Fire Alarm Code® and Section 13.7.	Similar
Fire Alarm and Detection Systems	907.02	Where required-new buildings and structures.	An approved manual, automatic, or manual and automatic fire alarm system shall be provided in new buildings and structures in accordance with Sections 907.2.1 through 907.2.23. Where automatic sprinkler protection installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2 is provided and connected to the building fire alarm system, automatic heat detection required by this section shall not be required. An approved automatic fire detection system shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of this code and NFPA72. Devices, combinations of devices, appliances and equipment shall comply with Section 907.1.2. The automatic fire detectors shall be smoke detectors, except that an	Detection, Alarm, and Communication Systems	13.07.02.01	Where Required	New Assembly Occupancies. Assembly occupancies with occupant loads of more than 300 and all theaters with more than one audience-viewing room shall be provided with an approved fire alarm system in accordance with 13.7.1 of this Code and 12.3.4 of NFPA 101, unless otherwise permitted by the following: (1) Assembly occupancies that are a part of a multiple occupancy protected by a mixed occupancy (see 6.1.14 of NFPA 101) shall be permitted to be served by a common fire alarm system, provided that the individual requirements of each occupancy are met. (2) Voice communication or public address systems complying with 12.3.4.3.3 of NFPA 101 shall not be required to comply with 13.7.1.4 of the Code. [101:12.3.4.1]	Similar

IFC Section Title	IFC Section Number	IFC Number Title	Text	NFPA 1 Section Title	NFPA 1 Section Number	NFPA 1 Number Title	Text	Analysis
			approved alternative type of detector shall be installed in spaces such as boiler rooms where, during normal operation, products of combustion are present in sufficient quantity to actuate a smoke detector.	Detection, Alarm, and Communication Systems	13.07.02.02	Where Required	Existing Assembly Occupancies. Assembly occupancies with occupant loads of more than 300 and all theaters with more than one audience-viewing room shall be provided with an approved fire alarm system in accordance with 13.7.1.4 of this Code and 13.3.4 of NFPA 101, unless otherwise permitted by the following: (1) Assembly occupancies that are a part of a multiple occupancy protected as a mixed occupancy (see 6.1.14 of NFPA 101) shall be permitted to be served by a common fire alarm system, provided that the individual requirements of each occupancy are met. (2) Voice communication or public address systems complying with 13.3.4.3.3 of NFPA 101 shall not be required to comply with 13.7.1.4 of this Code. (3) This requirement shall not apply to assembly occupancies where, in the judgment of the AHJ, adequate alternative provisions exist or are provided for the discovery of a fire and for alerting the occupants promptly. [101:13.3.4.1]	Similar
Fire Alarm and Detection Systems	907.02.01	Group A.	A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 72 in Group A occupancies having an occupant load of 300 or more. Portions of Group E occupancies occupied for assembly purposes shall be provided with a fire alarm system as required for the Group E occupancy. Exception: Manual fire alarm boxes are not required where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system and the alarm notification appliances will activate upon sprinkler water flow.	Detection, Alarm, and Communication Systems	13.07.01.04.08.01	Signal Initiation	Where required by other sections of this Code, actuation of the complete fire alarm system shall occur by any or all of the following means of initiation, but shall not be limited to such means: (1) Manual fire alarm initiation(2) Automatic detection(3) Extinguishing system operation [101:9.6.2.1]	Similar
Fire Alarm and Detection Systems	907.03	Where required-retroactive in existing buildings and structures.	An approved manual, automatic or manual and automatic fire alarm system shall be installed in existing buildings and structures in accordance with Sections 907.3.1 through 907.3.1.8. Where automatic sprinkler protection is provided in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2 and connected to the building fire alarm system, automatic heat detection required by this section shall not be required. An approved automatic fire detection system shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of this code and NFPA 72. Devices, combinations of devices, appliances and equipment shall be approved. The automatic fire detectors shall be smoke detectors, except an approved alternative type of detector shall be installed in spaces such as boiler rooms where, during normal operation, products of combustion are present in sufficient quantity to actuate a smoke detector. fire alarm system shall be installed in existing Group R-1 boarding and rooming houses. Exception: Buildings that have single-station smoke alarms meeting or	Detection, Alarm, and Communication Systems	13.07.02.02	Where Required	Existing Assembly Occupancies. Assembly occupancies with occupant loads of more than 300 and all theaters with more than one audience-viewing room shall be provided with an approved fire alarm system in accordance with 13.7.1.4 of this Code and 13.3.4 of NFPA 101, unless otherwise permitted by the following: (1) Assembly occupancies that are a part of a multiple occupancy protected as a mixed occupancy (see 6.1.14 of NFPA 101) shall be permitted to be served by a common fire alarm system, provided that the individual requirements of each occupancy are met. (2) Voice communication or public address systems complying with 13.3.4.3.3 of NFPA 101 shall not be required to comply with 13.7.1.4 of this Code. (3) This requirement shall not apply to assembly occupancies where, in the judgment of the AHJ, adequate alternative provisions exist or are provided for the discovery of a fire and for alerting the occupants promptly. [101:13.3.4.1]	Similar

IFC Section Title	IFC Section Number	IFC Number Title	Text	NFPA 1 Section Title	NFPA 1 Section Number	NFPA 1 Number Title	Text	Analysis
			exceeding the requirements of Section 907.2.10.1 and where the fire alarm system includes at least one manual fire alarm box per floor arranged to initiate the alarm.					
	Chapter 10	Means of Egress						
General	1001.01	General.	Buildings or portions thereof shall be provided with a means of egress system as required by this chapter. The provisions of this chapter shall control the design, construction and arrangement of means of egress components required to provide an approved means of egress from structures and portions thereof. Sections 1003 through 1025 shall apply to new construction. Sections 1026 and 1027 shall apply to existing buildings. Exception: Detached one- and two-family dwellings and multiple single-family dwellings (townhouses) not more than three stories above grade plane in height with a separate means of egress and their accessory structures shall comply with the International Residential Code.	Means of Egress	14.01	Application.	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar
General	1001.02	Minimum requirements.	It shall be unlawful to alter a building or structure in a manner that will reduce the number of exits or the capacity of the means of egress to less than required by this code.	Number of Means of Egress	14.9.1.2	General.	The number of means of egress from any story or portion thereof, other than for existing buildings as permitted in Chapter 12 through Chapter 42 of NFPA 101, shall be as follows: (1) Occupant load more than 500 but not more than 1000 - not less than 3(2) Occupant load more than 1000 - not less than 4	Similar
General Means of Egress	1003.01	Applicability.	The general requirements specified in Sections 1003 through 1012 shall apply to all three elements of the means of egress system, in addition to those specific requirements for the exit access, the exit and the exit discharge detailed elsewhere in this chapter.	Means of Egress	14.1	Application	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar
General Means of Egress	1003.03	Protruding objects.	Protruding objects shall comply with the requirements of Sections 1003.3.1 through 1003.3.4.	Means of Egress	14.4.1	Means of Egress Reliability	Means of egress shall be continuously maintained free of all obstructions or impediments to full instant use in the case of fire or other emergency.	Similar
General Means of Egress	1003.03.02	Free-standing objects.	A free-standing object mounted on a post or pylon shall not overhang that post or pylon more than 12 inches (305 mm) where the lowest point of the leading edge is more than 27 inches (686mm) and less than 80 inches (2032 mm) above the walking surface. Where a sign or other obstruction is mounted between posts or pylons and the clear distance between the posts or pylons is greater than 12 inches (305 mm), the lowest edge of such sign or obstruction shall be 27 inches (685 mm) maximum or 80 inches (2030 mm) minimum above the finish floor or ground. Exception: This requirement shall not apply to sloping portions of handrails serving stairs and ramps.	Means of Egress	14.1	Application	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar
General Means of	1003.03.03	Horizontal projections.	Structural elements, fixtures or furnishings shall not project horizontally from either side more	Capacity of Means of Egress	14.8.2.2	Measurement of Means of	Projections within the means of egress of not more than 4½ in. (114 mm) on each side shall be	Similar

IFC Section Title	IFC Section Number	IFC Number Title	Text	NFPA 1 Section Title	NFPA 1 Section Number	NFPA 1 Number Title	Text	Analysis
Egress			than 4 inches (102 mm) over any walking surface between the heights of 27 inches (686 mm) and 80 inches (2032 mm) above the walking surface. Exception: Handrails serving stairs and ramps are permitted to protrude 4.5 inches (114 mm) from the wall.			Egress	permitted at a height of 38 in. (965 mm) and below.	
General Means of Egress	1003.04	Floor surface.	Walking surfaces of the means of egress shall have a slip-resistant surface and be securely attached.	Means of Egress	14.1	Application.	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar
General Means of Egress	1003.05	Elevation change.	Where changes in elevation of less than 12 inches (305 mm) exist in the means of egress, sloped surfaces shall be used. Where the slope is greater than one unit vertical in 20 units horizontal (5-percent slope), ramps complying with Section 1010 shall be used. Where the difference in elevation is 6 inches (152 mm) or less, the ramp shall be equipped with either handrails or floor finish materials that contrast with adjacent floor finish materials. Exceptions: 1. ... 2. A stair with a single riser or with two risers and a tread is permitted at locations not required to be accessible by Chapter 11 of the International Building Code, provided that the risers and treads comply with Section 1009.3, the minimum depth of the tread is 13 inches (330 mm) and at least one handrail complying with Section 1009.11 is provided within 30 inches (762 mm) of the centerline of the normal path of egress travel on the stair. 3. ...	Means of Egress	14.1	Application	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar
Occupant Load	1004.01	Design occupant load.	In determining means of egress requirements, the number of occupants for whom means of egress facilities shall be provided shall be established by the largest number computed in accordance with Sections 1004.1.1 through 1004.1.3.	Capacity of Means of Egress	14.08.01.02	Occupant Load Factor	The occupant load in any building or portion thereof shall be not less than the number of persons determined by dividing the floor area assigned to that use by the occupant load factor for that use as specified in Table 14.8.1.2 and Figure 14.8.1.2. Where both gross and net area figures are given for the same occupancy, calculations shall be made by applying the gross area figure to the gross area of the portion of the building devoted to the use for which the gross area figure is specified and by applying the net area figure to the net area of the portion of the building devoted to the use for which the net area figure is specified. [101:7.3.1.2]	Similar
Occupant Load	1004.01.01	Actual number.	The actual number of occupants for whom each occupied space, floor or building is designed.	Occupant Load.	14.8.1.2	Occupant Load Factor.	The occupant load in any building or portion thereof shall be not less than the number of persons determined by dividing the floor area assigned to that use by the occupant load factor for that use as specified in Table 14.8.1.2 and Figure 14.8.1.2. Where both gross and net area figures are given for the same occupancy, calculations shall be made by applying the gross area figure to the gross area of the portion of the building devoted to the use for which the gross area figure is specified and by applying the net area figure to the net area of the portion of the building devoted to the use for which	Similar

IFC Section Title	IFC Section Number	IFC Number Title	Text	NFPA 1 Section Title	NFPA 1 Section Number	NFPA 1 Number Title	Text	Analysis
							the net area figure is specified.	
Occupant Load	1004.01.02	Number by Table 1004.1.2.	The number of occupants computed at the rate of one occupant per unit of area as prescribed in Table 1004.1.2.	Capacity of Means of Egress	14.08.01.02	Occupant Load Factor	The occupant load in any building or portion thereof shall be not less than the number of persons determined by dividing the floor area assigned to that use by the occupant load factor for that use as specified in Table 14.8.1.2 and Figure 14.8.1.2. Where both gross and net area figures are given for the same occupancy, calculations shall be made by applying the gross area figure to the gross area of the portion of the building devoted to the use for which the gross area figure is specified and by applying the net area figure to the net area of the portion of the building devoted to the use for which the net area figure is specified. [101:7.3.1.2]	Similar. The IFC factor for standing space is smaller than the NFPA 1 factor.
Occupant Load	1004.03	Posting of occupant load.	Every room or space that is an assembly occupancy shall have the occupant load of the room or space posted in a conspicuous place, near the main exit or exit access doorway from the room or space. Posted signs shall be of an approved legible permanent design and shall be maintained by the owner or authorized agent.	Occupant Load Posting	20.01.04.08.03.01		Every room constituting an assembly occupancy and not having fixed seats shall have the occupant load of the room posted in a conspicuous place near the main exit from the room. [101:12.7.8.3.1; 101:13.7.8.3.1]	Similar
				Occupant Load Posting	20.01.04.08.03.02		Approved signs shall be maintained in a legible manner by the owner or authorized agent. [101:12.7.8.3.2; 101:13.7.8.3.2]	Similar
				Occupant Load Posting	20.01.04.08.03.03		Signs shall be durable and shall indicate the number of occupants permitted for each room use. [101:12.7.8.3.3; 101:13.7.8.3.3]	Similar
Egress Width	1005.01	Minimum required egress width.	The means of egress width shall not be less than required by this section. The total width of means of egress in inches (mm) shall not be less than the total occupant load served by the means of egress multiplied by the factors in Table 1005.1 and not less than specified elsewhere in this code. Multiple means of egress shall be sized such that the loss of any one means of egress shall not reduce the available capacity to less than 50 percent of the required capacity. The maximum capacity required from any story of a building shall be maintained to the termination of the means of egress. Exception: Means of egress complying with Section 1024.	Capacity of Means of Egress	14.08.03.03.01	Minimum Width	The width of any means of egress, unless otherwise provided in 14.8.3.3.1.1 through 14.8.3.3.1.3, shall be as follows: (1) Not less than that required for a given egress component in Chapter 7 or Chapter 12 through Chapter 42 of NFPA 101 (2) Not less than 36 in. (915 mm) [101:7.3.4.1]	Similar
Egress Width	1005.01	Table 1005.1.	EGRESS WIDTH PER OCCUPANT SERVED	Egress Capacity	TABLE 14.8.3.1	Capacity Factors		Similar. For non sprinkler protected buildings the factors are the same. For sprinkler protected buildings IFC allows a increase in the number of persons per inch.
Means of	1006.01	Illumination	The means of egress, including the exit	Illumination of	14.12.01.02	General	Illumination of means of egress shall be continuous	Similar

IFC Section Title	IFC Section Number	IFC Number Title	Text	NFPA 1 Section Title	NFPA 1 Section Number	NFPA 1 Number Title	Text	Analysis
Egress Illumination		required.	discharge, shall be illuminated at all times the building space served by the means of egress is occupied. Exceptions: 1. Occupancies in Group U. 2. Aisle accessways in Group A. 3. Dwelling units and sleeping units in Groups R-1, R-2 and R-3. 4. Sleeping units of Group I occupancies.	Means of Egress			during the time that the conditions of occupancy require that the means of egress be available for use, unless otherwise provided in 14.12.1.2.2. [101:7.8.1.2]	
Means of Egress Illumination	1006.02	Illumination level.	The means of egress illumination level shall not be less than 1 foot-candle (11 lux) at the floor level. Exception: For auditoriums, theaters, concert or opera halls and similar assembly occupancies, the illumination at the floor level is permitted to be reduced during performances to not less than 0.2 foot-candle (2.15 lux) provided that the required illumination is automatically restored upon activation of a premise's fire alarm system where such system is provided.	Illumination of Means of Egress	14.12.01.03	General	The floors and other walking surfaces within an exit and within the portions of the exit access and exit discharge designated in 14.12.1.1 shall be illuminated as follows: (1) During conditions of stair use, the minimum illumination for new stairs shall be at least 10 ft-candle (108 lux), measured at the walking surfaces.(2) The minimum illumination for floors and walking surfaces, other than new stairs, shall be to values of at least 1 ft-candle (10.8 lux) measured at the floor.(3) In assembly occupancies, the illumination of the floors of exit access shall be at least 0.2 ft-candle (2.2 lux) during periods of performances or projections involving directed light.(4)* The minimum illumination requirements shall not apply where operations or processes require low lighting levels. [101:7.8.1.3]	Similar
Means of Egress Illumination	1006.03	Illumination emergency power.	The power supply for means of egress illumination shall normally be provided by the premise's electrical supply. In the event of power supply failure, an emergency electrical system shall automatically illuminate the following areas: 1. Exit access corridors, passageways and aisles in rooms and spaces, which require two or more means of egress. 2. Exit access corridors and exit stairways located in buildings required to have two or more exits. 3. Exterior egress components at other than the level of exit discharge until exit discharge is accomplished for buildings required to have two or more exits. 4. Interior exit discharge elements, as permitted in Section 1023.1, in buildings required to have two or more exits. 5. The portion of the exterior exit discharge immediately adjacent to exit discharge doorways in buildings required to have two or more exits. The emergency power system shall provide power for a duration of not less than 90 minutes and shall consist of storage batteries, unit equipment or an on-site generator. The installation of the emergency power system shall be in accordance with Section 604.	Emergency Lighting	14.13.01.01	General	Emergency lighting facilities for means of egress shall be provided in accordance with Section 14.13 for the following: (1) Buildings or structures where required in Chapter 11 through Chapter 42 of NFPA 101 (2) Underground and limited access structures as addressed in Section 11.7 of NFPA 101 (3) High-rise buildings as required by NFPA 101 (4) Doors equipped with delayed-egress locks (5) Stair shaft and vestibule of smokeproof enclosures, for which the following also apply: (a) The stair shaft and vestibule shall be permitted to include a standby generator that is installed for the smokeproof enclosure mechanical ventilation equipment. (b) The standby generator shall be permitted to be used for the stair shaft and vestibule emergency lighting power supply. [101:7.9.1.1]	Similar
Doors, Gates and Turnstiles	1008.01	Doors.	Means of egress doors shall meet the requirements of this section. Doors serving a means of egress system shall meet the requirements of this section and Section 1017.2.	Means of Egress Reliability	14.04.02.01	Furnishings and Decorations in Means of Egress	No furnishings, decorations, or other objects shall obstruct exits, access thereto, egress therefrom, or visibility thereof. [101:7.1.10.2.1]	Similar

IFC Section Title	IFC Section Number	IFC Number Title	Text	NFPA 1 Section Title	NFPA 1 Section Number	NFPA 1 Number Title	Text	Analysis
			Doors provided for egress purposes in numbers greater than required by this code shall meet the requirements of this section. Means of egress doors shall be readily distinguishable from the adjacent construction and finishes such that the doors are easily recognizable as doors. Mirrors or similar reflecting materials shall not be used on means of egress doors. Means of egress doors shall not be concealed by curtains, drapes, decorations or similar materials.	Means of Egress Reliability	14.04.02.03	Furnishings and Decorations in Means of Egress	Mirrors shall not be placed on exit doors. Mirrors shall not be placed in or adjacent to any exit in such a manner as to confuse the direction of egress. [101:7.1.10.2.3]	Similar
Doors, Gates and Turnstiles	1008.01.01.01	Projections into clear width.	There shall not be projections into the required clear width lower than 34 inches (864 mm) above the floor or ground. Projections into the clear opening width between 34 inches (864 mm) and 80 inches (2032 mm) above the floor or ground shall not exceed 4 inches (102 mm).	Capacity of Means of Egress.	14.8.2.2	Measurement of Means of Egress.	Projections within the means of egress of not more than 4½ in. (114 mm) on each side shall be permitted at a height of 38 in. (965 mm) and below.	Similar
Doors, Gates and Turnstiles	1008.01.02	Door swing.	Egress doors shall be side-hinged swinging. Exceptions: 1. .... The opening force for interior side-swinging doors without closers shall not exceed a 5-pound (22 N) force. For other side-swinging, sliding and folding doors, the door latch shall release when subjected to a 15-pound (67 N) force. The door shall be set in motion when subjected to a 30-pound (133 N) force. The door shall swing to a full-open position when subjected to a 15-pound (67 N) force. Forces shall be applied to the latch side. 7. The door assembly power supply shall be electrically supervised. 8. The door shall open to the minimum required width within 10 seconds after activation of the operating device.	Doors	14.05.01.01	Swing and Force to Open	Any door in a means of egress shall be of the side-hinged or pivoted-swinging type, and shall be installed to be capable of swinging from any position to the full required width of the opening in which it is installed, unless otherwise specified in 14.5.1.1.1 through 14.5.1.1.8. [101:7.2.1.4.1]	Similar
Doors, Gates and Turnstiles	1008.01.04	Floor elevation.	There shall be a floor or landing on each side of a door. Such floor or landing shall be at the same elevation on each side of the door. Landings shall be level except for exterior landings, which are permitted to have a slope not to exceed 0.25 unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (2-percent slope). Exceptions: 1... 2. Exterior doors as provided for in Section 1003.5, Exception 1, and Section 1017.2, which are not on an accessible route. 3. In Group R-3 occupancies, the landing at an exterior doorway shall not be more than 7¾ inches (197 mm) below the top of the threshold, provided the door, other than an exterior storm or screen door, does not swing over the landing. 4. Variations in elevation due to differences in finish materials, but not more than 0.5 inch (12.7 mm). 5. Exterior decks, patios or balconies that are part of Type B dwelling units and have impervious surfaces, and that are not more than 4 inches (102 mm) below the finished floor level of the adjacent interior space of the dwelling unit.	Means of Egress	14.1	Application	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar
Doors, Gates and	1008.01.05	Landings at doors.	Landings shall have a width not less than the width of the stairway or the door, whichever is the	Doors.	14.5.1.4	Swing and Force to Open	During its swing, any door in a means of egress shall leave not less than one-half of the required	Similar

IFC Section Title	IFC Section Number	IFC Number Title	Text	NFPA 1 Section Title	NFPA 1 Section Number	NFPA 1 Number Title	Text	Analysis
Turnstiles			greater. Doors in the fully open position shall not reduce a required dimension by more than 7 inches (178 mm). When a landing serves an occupant load of 50 or more, doors in any position shall not reduce the landing to less than one-half its required width. Landings shall have a length measured in the direction of travel of not less than 44 inches (1118 mm). Exception: Landing length in the direction of travel in Group R-3 as applicable in Section 1001.1 and Group U and within individual units of Group R-2 as applicable in Section 1001.1, need not exceed 36 inches (914 mm).				width of an aisle, a corridor, a passageway, or a landing unobstructed and shall project not more than 7 in. (180 mm) into the required width of an aisle, a corridor, a passageway, or a landing, when fully open, unless both of the following conditions are met: (1) The door provides access to a stair in an existing building. (2) The door meets the requirement that limits projection to not more than 7 in. (180 mm) into the required width of a stair or landing when the door is fully open.	
Doors, Gates and Turnstiles	1008.01.06	Thresholds.	Thresholds at doorways shall not exceed 0.75 inch (19.1 mm) in height for sliding doors serving dwelling units or 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) for other doors. Raised thresholds and floor level changes greater than 0.25 inch (6.4 mm) at doorways shall be beveled with a slope not greater than one unit vertical in two units horizontal (50-percent slope). Exception: The threshold height shall be limited to 7 3/4 inches (197 mm) where the occupancy is Group R-2 or R-3 as applicable in Section 1001.1, the door is an exterior door that is not a component of the required means of egress and the doorway is not on an accessible route.	Means of Egress	14.1	Application.	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar
Doors, Gates and Turnstiles	1008.01.07	Door arrangement.	. Space between two doors in series shall be 48 inches (1219 mm) minimum plus the width of a door swinging into the space. Doors in series shall swing either in the same direction or away from the space between doors. Exceptions: 1. The minimum distance between horizontal sliding power-operated doors in a series shall be 48 inches (1219 mm). 2. Storm and screen doors serving individual dwelling units in Groups R-2 and R-3 as applicable in Section 1001.1 need not be spaced 48 inches (1219 mm) from the other door. 3. Doors within individual dwelling units in Groups R-2 and R-3 as applicable in Section 1001.1 other than within Type A dwelling units.	Means of Egress	14.1	Application.	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar
Doors, Gates and Turnstiles	1008.01.09	Panic and fire exit hardware.	Where panic and fire exit hardware is installed, it shall comply with the following: 1. The actuating portion of the releasing device shall extend at least one-half of the door leaf width. 2. A maximum unlatching force of 15 pounds (67 N). Each door in a means of egress from an occupancy of Group A or E having an occupant load of 100 or more and any occupancy of Group H-1, H-2, H-3 or H-5 shall not be provided with a latch or lock unless it is panic hardware or fire exit hardware. If balanced doors are used and panic hardware is required, the panic hardware shall be the push-pad type and the pad shall not extend more than one-half the width of the door	Means of Egress	14.1	Application	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar

IFC Section Title	IFC Section Number	IFC Number Title	Text	NFPA 1 Section Title	NFPA 1 Section Number	NFPA 1 Number Title	Text	Analysis
			measured from the latch side.					
Doors, Gates and Turnstiles	1008.03	Turnstiles.	Turnstiles or similar devices that restrict travel to one direction shall not be placed so as to obstruct any required means of egress. Exception: Each turnstile or similar device shall be credited with no more than a 50-person capacity where all of the following provisions are met: 1. Each device shall turn free in the direction of egress travel when primary power is lost, and upon the manual release by an employee in the area. 2. Such devices are not given credit for more than 50 percent of the required egress capacity. 3. Each device is not more than 39 inches (991 mm) high. 4. Each device has at least 16.5 inches (419 mm) clear width at and below a height of 39 inches (991 mm) and at least 22 inches (559 mm) clear width at heights above 39 inches (991 mm). Where located as part of an accessible route, turnstiles shall have at least 36 inches (914 mm) clear at and below a height of 34 inches (864 mm), at least 32 inches (813 mm) clear width between 34 inches (864 mm) and 80 inches (2032mm)and shall consist of a mechanism other than a revolving device.	Means of Egress	14.1	Application.	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar
Doors, Gates and Turnstiles	1008.03.01	High turnstile.	Turnstiles more than 39 inches (991 mm) high shall meet the requirements for revolving doors.	Means of Egress	14.1	Application	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar
Ramps	1010.01	Scope.	The provisions of this section shall apply to ramps used as a component of a means of egress. Exceptions: 1. Other than ramps that are part of the accessible routes providing access in accordance with Sections 1108.2.2 through 1108.2.4.1 of the International Building Code, ramped aisles within assembly rooms or spaces shall conform to the provisions in Section 1024.11. 2. Curb ramps shall comply with ICC A117.1. 3. Vehicle ramps in parking garages for pedestrian exit access shall not be required to comply with Sections 1010.3 through 1010.9 when they are not an accessible route serving accessible parking spaces, other required accessible elements or part of an accessible means of egress.	Means of Egress	14.1	Application	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar
Exit Signs	1011.01	Where required.	Exits and exit access doors shall be marked by an approved exit sign readily visible from any direction of egress travel. Access to exits shall be marked by readily visible exit signs in cases where the exit or the path of egress travel is not immediately visible to the occupants. Exit sign placement shall be such that no point in an exit access corridor is more than 100 feet (30 480 mm) or the listed viewing distance for the sign, whichever is less, from the nearest visible exit sign. Exceptions: 1. Exit signs are not required in	Marking of Means of Egress	14.14.1.1	Where Required	Means of egress shall be marked in accordance with Section 14.14 where required in Chapter 11 through Chapter 42 of NFPA 101.	Similar

IFC Section Title	IFC Section Number	IFC Number Title	Text	NFPA 1 Section Title	NFPA 1 Section Number	NFPA 1 Number Title	Text	Analysis
			rooms or areas which require only one exit or exit access. 2. Main exterior exit doors or gates which obviously and clearly are identifiable as exits need not have exit signs where approved by the fire code official. 3. Exit signs are not required in occupancies in Group U and individual sleeping units or dwelling units in Group R-1, R-2 or R-3. 4. Exit signs are not required in sleeping areas in occupancies in Group I-3. 5. In occupancies in Groups A-4 and A-5, exit signs are not required on the seating side of vomitories or openings into seating areas where exit signs are provided in the concourse that are readily apparent from the vomitories. Egress lighting is provided to identify each vomitory or opening within the seating area in an emergency.					
Exit Signs	1011.02	Illumination.	Exit signs shall be internally or externally illuminated. Exception: Tactile signs required by Section 1011.3 need not be provided with illumination.	Illumination of Signs	14.14.5.1	General	Every sign required by 14.14.1.2 or 14.14.1.4, other than where operations or processes require low lighting levels, shall be suitably illuminated by a reliable light source. Externally and internally illuminated signs shall be legible in both the normal and emergency lighting mode.	Similar
Exit Signs	1013.01	General.	The exit access arrangement shall comply with Sections 1013 through 1016 and the applicable provisions of Sections 1003 through 1012.	Marking of Means of Egress	14.14.1.5.1	Exit Access	Access to exits shall be marked by approved, readily visible signs in all cases where the exit or way to reach the exit is not readily apparent to the occupants.	Similar
Exit Access	1013.02	Egress through intervening spaces.	Egress from a room or space shall not pass through adjoining or intervening rooms or areas, except where such adjoining rooms or areas are accessory to the area served; are not a high-hazard occupancy and provide a discernible path of egress travel to an exit. Egress shall not pass through kitchens, storage rooms, closets or spaces used for similar purposes. An exit access shall not pass through a room that can be locked to prevent egress. Means of egress from dwelling units or sleeping areas shall not lead through other sleeping areas, toilet rooms or bathrooms. Exceptions: 1. Means of egress are not prohibited through a kitchen area serving adjoining rooms constituting part of the same dwelling unit or sleeping unit. 2. Means of egress are not prohibited through adjoining or intervening rooms or spaces in a Group H occupancy when the adjoining or intervening rooms or spaces are the same or a lesser hazard occupancy group.	Arrangement of Means of Egress	14.10.2.1	Impediments to Egress	Access to an exit shall not be through kitchens, storerooms other than as provided in Chapter 36 and Chapter 37 of NFPA 101, restrooms, workrooms, closets, bedrooms or similar spaces, or other rooms or spaces subject to locking, unless passage through such rooms or spaces is permitted for the occupancy by Chapter 18, Chapter 19, Chapter 22, and Chapter 23 of NFPA 101.	Similar
Exit and Exit Access Doorways	1014.01	Exit or exit access doorways required.	Two exits or exit access doorways from any space shall be provided where one of the following conditions exists: 1. The occupant load of the space exceeds the values in Table 1014.1. 2. The common path of egress travel exceeds the limitations of Section 1013.3. 3. Where required by Sections 1014.3, 1014.4 and 1014.5.	Number of Means of Egress.	14.9.1.1	General.	The number of means of egress from any balcony, mezzanine, story, or portion thereof shall be not less than two, except under one of the following conditions: (1) Where a single means of egress is permitted in Chapter 11 through Chapter 42 of NFPA 101 (2) Where a single means of egress is permitted for	Similar

IFC Section Title	IFC Section Number	IFC Number Title	Text	NFPA 1 Section Title	NFPA 1 Section Number	NFPA 1 Number Title	Text	Analysis
			Exception: Group I-2 occupancies shall comply with Section 1013.2.2.				a mezzanine or balcony and the common path of travel limitations of Chapter 12 through Chapter 42 of NFPA 101 are met	
Exit and Exit Access Doorways	1014.01	Table 1014.1.	SPACES WITH ONE MEANS OF EGRESS	Number of Means of Egress	14.9.1.1	General	The number of means of egress from any balcony, mezzanine, story, or portion thereof shall be not less than two, except under one of the following conditions: (1) Where a single means of egress is permitted in Chapter 11 through Chapter 42 of NFPA 101 (2) Where a single means of egress is permitted for a mezzanine or balcony and the common path of travel limitations of Chapter 12 through Chapter 42 of NFPA 101 are met	Similar
Exit and Exit Access Doorways	1014.02	Exit or exit access doorway arrangement.	Required exits shall be located in a manner that makes their availability obvious. Exits shall be unobstructed at all times. Exit and exit access doorways shall be arranged in accordance with Sections 1014.2.1 and 1014.2.2	Arrangement of Means of Egress	14.10.2.2	Impediments to Egress	Exit access and exit doors shall be designed and arranged to be clearly recognizable.	Similar
Exit and Exit Access Doorways	1014.02.01	Two exits or exit access doorways.	Where two exits or exit access doorways are required from any portion of the exit access, the exit doors or exit access doorways shall be placed a distance apart equal to not less than one-half of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the building or area to be served measured in a straight line between exit doors or exit access doorways. Interlocking or scissor stairs shall be counted as one exit stairway. Exceptions: 1. Where exit enclosures are provided as a portion of the required exit and are interconnected by a 1-hour fire-resistance-rated corridor conforming to the requirements of Section 1016, the required exit separation shall be measured along the shortest direct line of travel within the corridor. 2. Where a building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, the separation distance of the exit doors or exit access doorways shall not be less than one-third of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the area served.	Number of Means of Egress	14.10.1.3.2	General	Where two exits or exit access doors are required, they shall be placed at a distance from one another not less than one-half the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the building or area to be served, measured in a straight line between the nearest edge of the exit doors or exit access doors, unless otherwise provided in 14.10.1.3.3 through 14.10.1.3.5.	Similar. NFPA 1 coonstins a provision that allows the means of egress to be closer, if it can be shown that a single event is not likely to block both means of egress.
Exit Access Travel Distance	1015.01	Travel distance limitations.	Exits shall be so located on each story such that the maximum length of exit access travel, measured from the most remote point within a story to the entrance to an exit along the natural and unobstructed path of egress travel, shall not exceed the distances given in Table 1015.1. Where the path of exit access includes unenclosed stairways or ramps within the exit access or includes unenclosed exit ramps or stairways as permitted in Section 1019.1, the distance of travel on such means of egress components shall also be included in the travel distance measurement. The measurement along stairways shall be made on a plane parallel and	Means of Egress	14.1	Application.	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar

IFC Section Title	IFC Section Number	IFC Number Title	Text	NFPA 1 Section Title	NFPA 1 Section Number	NFPA 1 Number Title	Text	Analysis
			tangent to the stair tread nosings in the center of the stairway. Exceptions: 1. Travel distance in open parking garages is permitted to be measured to the closest riser of open stairs. 2. In outdoor facilities with open exit access components and open exterior stairs or ramps, travel distance is permitted to be measured to the closest riser of a stair or the closest slope of the ramp. 3. ...					
Exit Access Travel Distance	1015.01	Table 1015.1.	EXIT ACCESS TRAVEL DISTANCE	Means of Egress	14.1	Application	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar
Exits	1017.01	General.	Exits shall comply with Sections 1017 through 1022 and the applicable requirements of Sections 1003 through 1012. An exit shall not be used for any purpose that interferes with its function as a means of egress. Once a given level of exit protection is achieved, such level of protection shall not be reduced until arrival at the exit discharge.	Means of Egress	14.1	Application	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar
Number of Exits and Continuity	1018.01	Minimum number of exits.	All rooms and spaces within each story shall be provided with and have access to the minimum number of approved independent exits as required by Table 1018.1 based on the occupant load, except as modified in Section 1014.1 or 1018.2. For the purposes of this chapter, occupied roofs shall be provided with exits as required for stories. The required number of exits from any story, basement or individual space shall be maintained until arrival at grade or the public way.					Similar
Number of Exits and Continuity	1018.01	Table 1018.01.	MINIMUM NUMBER OF EXITS FOR OCCUPANT LOAD		TaBLE 14.8.1.2		Occupant Load Factor	Similar
Exterior Exit Ramps and Stairways	1022.01	Exterior exit ramps and stairways.	Exterior exit ramps and stairways serving as an element of a required means of egress shall comply with this section. Exception: Exterior exit ramps and stairways for outdoor stadiums complying with Section 1019.1, Exception 2.	Means of Egress	14.1	Application	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar
Exterior Exit Ramps and Stairways	1022.02	Use in a means of egress.	Exterior exit ramps and stairways shall not be used as an element of a required means of egress for occupancies in Group I-2. For occupancies in other than Group I-2, exterior exit ramps and stairways shall be permitted as an element of a required means of egress for buildings not exceeding six stories or 75 feet (22 860 mm) in height.	Means of Egress	14.1	Application	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar
Exit Discharge	1023.01	General.	Exits shall discharge directly to the exterior of the building. The exit discharge shall be at grade or shall provide direct access to grade. The exit discharge shall not reenter a building. Exceptions: 1. A maximum of 50 percent of the number and capacity of the exit enclosures is permitted to egress through areas on the level of	Discharge from Exits	14.11.2	Discharge through Areas on Level of Exit Discharge	Not more than 50 percent of the capacity of the required number of exits, and not more than 50 percent of the required egress capacity, shall be permitted to discharge through areas on the level of exit discharge, unless otherwise permitted in 14.11.2.1 and 14.11.2.2, provided that the criteria of 14.11.2.3 through 14.11.2.6 are met.	Similar

IFC Section Title	IFC Section Number	IFC Number Title	Text	NFPA 1 Section Title	NFPA 1 Section Number	NFPA 1 Number Title	Text	Analysis
			discharge provided all of the following are met:					
Exit Discharge	1023.02	Exit discharge capacity.	The capacity of the exit discharge shall be not less than the required discharge capacity of the exits being served.	Means of Egress	14.1	Application	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar
Exit Discharge	1023.03	Exit discharge location.	Exterior balconies, stairways and ramps shall be located at least 10 feet (3048 mm) from adjacent lot lines and from other buildings on the same lot unless the adjacent building exterior walls and openings are protected in accordance with Section 704 of the International Building Code based on fire separation distance.	Means of Egress	14.1	Application	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar
Exit Discharge	1023.04	Exit discharge components.	Exit discharge components shall be sufficiently open to the exterior so as to minimize the accumulation of smoke and toxic gases.	Means of Egress	14.1	Application	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar
Exit Discharge	1023.06	Access to a public way.	The exit discharge shall provide a direct and unobstructed access to a public way. Exception: Where access to a public way cannot be provided, a safe dispersal area shall be provided where all of the following are met: 1. The area shall be of a size to accommodate at least 5 square feet (0.28 m2) for each person. 2. The area shall be located on the same property at least 50 feet (15 240 mm) away from the building requiring egress. 3. The area shall be permanently maintained and identified as a safe dispersal area. 4. The area shall be provided with a safe and unobstructed path of travel from the building.	Discharge from Exits	14.11.1	Exit Termination	Exits shall terminate directly, at a public way or at an exterior exit discharge, unless otherwise provided in 14.11.1.2 through 14.11.1.4.	Similar
Assembly	1024.01	General.	Occupancies in Group A which contain seats, tables, displays, equipment or other material shall comply with this section.	Means of Egress	14.1	Application	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar
Assembly	1024.02	Assembly main exit.	Group A occupancies that have an occupant load of greater than 300 shall be provided with a main exit. The main exit shall be of sufficient width to accommodate not less than one-half of the occupant load, but such width shall not be less than the total required width of all means of egress leading to the exit. Where the building is classified as a Group A occupancy, the main exit shall front on at least one street or an unoccupied space of not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) in width that adjoins a street or public way. Exception: In assembly occupancies where there is no well-defined main exit or where multiple main exits are provided, exits shall be permitted to be distributed around the perimeter of the building provided that the total width of egress is not less than 100 percent of the required width.	Means of Egress	14.1	Application	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar
Assembly	1024.03	Assembly other exits.	In addition to having access to a main exit, each level of an occupancy in Group A having an occupant load of greater than 300 shall be provided with additional exits that shall provide an egress capacity for at least one-half of the	Means of Egress	14.1	Application	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar

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			total occupant load served by that level and comply with Section 1014.2. Exception: In assembly occupancies where there is no well-defined main exit or where multiple main exits are provided, exits shall be permitted to be distributed around the perimeter of the building provided that the total width of egress is not less than 100 percent of the required width.					
Assembly	1024.04	Foyers and lobbies.	In Group A-1 occupancies, where persons are admitted to the building at times when seats are not available and are allowed to wait in a lobby or similar space, such use of lobby or similar space shall not encroach upon the required clear width of the means of egress. Such waiting areas shall be separated from the required means of egress by substantial permanent partitions or by fixed rigid railings not less than 42 inches (1067 mm) high. Such foyer, if not directly connected to a public street by all the main entrances or exits, shall have a straight and unobstructed corridor or path of travel to every such main entrance or exit.	Means of Egress	14.1	Application.	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar
Assembly	1024.06	Width of means of egress for assembly.	The clear width of aisles and other means of egress shall comply with Section 1024.6.1 where smoke-protected seating is not provided and with Section 1024.6.2 or 1024.6.3 where smoke-protected seating is provided. The clear width shall be measured to walls, edges of seating and tread edges except for permitted projections.	Means of Egress	14.1	Application	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar
Assembly	1024.06.01	Without smoke protection.	The clear width of the means of egress shall provide sufficient capacity in accordance with all of the following, as applicable: 1. At least 0.3 inch (7.6 mm) of width for each occupant served shall be provided on stairs having riser heights 7 inches (178 mm) or less and tread depths 11 inches (279 mm) or greater, measured horizontally between tread nosing. 2. At least 0.005 inch (0.127 mm) of additional stair width for each occupant shall be provided for each 0.10 inch (2.5mm) of riser height above 7 inches (178 mm). 3. Where egress requires stair descent, at least 0.075 inch (1.9 mm) of additional width for each occupant shall be provided on those portions of stair width having no handrail within a horizontal distance of 30 inches (762 mm). 4. Ramped means of egress, where slopes are steeper than one unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (8-percent slope), shall have at least 0.22 inch (5.6 mm) of clear width for each occupant served. Level or ramped means of egress, where slopes are not steeper than one unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (8-percent slope), shall have at least 0.20 inch (5.1 mm) of clear width for each occupant served.	Means of Egress	14.1	Application	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar
Assembly	1024.07	Travel distance.	Exits and aisles shall be so located that the travel	Means of Egress	14.1	Application.	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall	Similar

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			distance to an exit door shall not be greater than 200 feet (60 960 mm) measured along the line of travel in nonsprinklered buildings. Travel distance shall not be more than 250 feet (76 200 mm) in sprinklered buildings. Where aisles are provided for seating, the distance shall be measured along the aisles and aisle accessway without travel over or on the seats. Exceptions: 1. Smoke-protected assembly seating: The travel distance from each seat to the nearest entrance to a vomitory or concourse shall not exceed 200 feet (60 960 mm). The travel distance from the entrance to the vomitory or concourse to a stair, ramp or walk on the exterior of the building shall not exceed 200 feet (60 960 mm). 2. Open-air seating: The travel distance from each seat to the building exterior shall not exceed 400 feet (122 m). The travel distance shall not be limited in facilities of Type I or II construction.				comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	
Assembly	1024.08	Common path of travel.	The common path of travel shall not exceed 30 feet (9144 mm) from any seat to a point where a person has a choice of two paths of egress travel to two exits. Exceptions: 1. For areas serving not more than 50 occupants, the common path of travel shall not exceed 75 feet (22 860 mm). 2. For smoke-protected assembly seating, the common path of travel shall not exceed 50 feet (15 240 mm).	Means of Egress	14.1	Application	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar
Means of Egress for Existing Buildings	1026.01	General.	Means of egress in existing buildings shall comply with Sections 1003 through 1025, except as amended in Section 1026. Exception: Mean of egress conforming to the requirements of the building code under which they were constructed shall be considered as complying means of egress if, in the opinion of the fire code official, they do not constitute a distinct hazard to life.	Means of Egress	14.1	Application	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar
Means of Egress for Existing Buildings	1026.03	Exit sign illumination.	Exit signs shall be internally or externally illuminated. The face of an exit sign illuminated from an external source shall have an intensity of not less than 5 foot-candles (54 lux). Internally illuminated signs shall provide equivalent luminance and be listed for the purpose. Exception: Approved self-luminous signs that provide evenly illuminated letters shall have a minimum luminance of 0.06 foot-lamberts (0.21 cd/m2).	Marking of Means of Egress	14.14.5.1	Illumination of Signs	Every sign required by 14.14.1.2 or 14.14.1.4, other than where operations or processes require low lighting levels, shall be suitably illuminated by a reliable light source. Externally and internally illuminated signs shall be legible in both the normal and emergency lighting mode.	Similar
Means of Egress for Existing Buildings	1026.04	Power source.	Where emergency illumination is required in Section 1026.5, exit signs shall be visible under emergency illumination conditions. Exception: Approved signs that provide continuous illumination independent of external power sources are not required to be connected to an emergency electrical system.	Marking of Means of Egress	14.14.5.2.1	Illumination of Signs	Every sign required to be illuminated by 14.14.6.3 and 14.14.6.4 shall be continuously illuminated as required under the provisions of Section 7.8 of NFPA 101 unless otherwise provided in 14.14.5.2.2.	Similar
Means of	1026.05	Illumination	The power supply for means of egress	Marking of	14.14.5.2.1	Illumination of	Every sign required to be illuminated by 14.14.6.3	Similar

IFC Section Title	IFC Section Number	IFC Number Title	Text	NFPA 1 Section Title	NFPA 1 Section Number	NFPA 1 Number Title	Text	Analysis
Egress for Existing Buildings		emergency power.	illumination shall normally be provided by the premises' electrical supply. In the event of power supply failure, illumination shall be automatically provided from an emergency system for the following occupancies where such occupancies require two or more means of egress: 1. Group A having more than 50 occupants. Exception: Assembly occupancies used exclusively as a place of worship and having an occupant load of less than 300. 2. ...	Means of Egress		Signs	and 14.14.6.4 shall be continuously illuminated as required under the provisions of Section 7.8 of NFPA 101 unless otherwise provided in 14.14.5.2.2.	
Means of Egress for Existing Buildings	1026.07	Size of doors.	The minimum width of each door opening shall be sufficient for the occupant load thereof and shall provide a clear width of not less than 28 inches (711 mm). Where this section requires a minimum clear width of 28 inches (711 mm) and a door opening includes two doors leaves without a mullion, one leaf shall provide a clear opening width of 28 inches (711 mm). The maximum width of a swinging door leaf shall be 48 inches (1219 mm) nominal. Means of egress doors in occupancy in Group I-2 used for the movement of beds shall provide a clear width not less than 41.5 inches (1054 mm). The height of doors shall not be less than 80 inches (2032 mm). Exceptions: 1. ... 2. ... 3. Width of door leafs in revolving doors that comply with Section 1003.3.1.3.1 shall not be limited. 4. ... 5. Exterior door openings in dwelling units, other than the required exit door, shall not be less than 76 inches (1930 mm) in height. 6. Exit access doors serving a room not larger than 70 square feet (6.5 m2) shall be not less than 24 inches (610 mm) in door width.	Egress Capacity	14.8.3.3.1.1	Minimum Width	The width of any means of egress, unless otherwise provided in 14.8.3.3.1.1 through 14.8.3.3.1.3, shall be as follows: (1) Not less than that required for a given egress component in Chapter 7 or Chapter 12 through Chapter 42 of NFPA 101 (2) Not less than 36 in. (915 mm)	Similar
Means of Egress for Existing Buildings	1026.08	Opening force for doors.	The opening force for interior side-swinging doors without closers shall not exceed a 5-pound (22 N) force. For other side-swinging, sliding and folding doors, the door latch shall release when subjected to a force of not more than 15 pounds (66 N). The door shall be set in motion when subjected to a force not exceeding a 30-pound (133 N) force. The door shall swing to a full-open position when subjected to a force of not more than 50 pounds (222 N). Forces shall be applied to the latch side.	Doors.	14.5.1.5	Swing and Force to Open.	The forces required to fully open any door manually in a means of egress shall not exceed 15 lbf (67 N) to release the latch, 30 lbf (133 N) to set the door in motion, and 15 lbf (67 N) to open the door to the minimum required width, unless otherwise specified in 14.5.1.5.2 through 14.5.1.5.5.	Similar
Means of Egress for Existing Buildings	1026.1	Stair dimensions for existing stairs.	Existing stairs in buildings shall be permitted to remain if the rise does not exceed 8.25 inches (210 mm) and the run is not less than 9 inches (229 mm). Existing stairs can be rebuilt. Exception: Other stairs approved by the fire code official.	Means of Egress	14.1	Application	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar
Means of Egress for Existing Buildings	1026.14	Slope of ramps.	Ramp runs utilized as part of a means of egress shall have a running slope not steeper than one unit vertical in ten units horizontal (10-percent slope). The slope of other ramps shall not be	Means of Egress	14.1	Application	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar

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			steeper than one unit vertical in eight units horizontal (12.5-percent slope).					
Means of Egress for Existing Buildings	1026.15	Width of ramps.	Existing ramps are permitted to have a minimum width of 30 inches (762 mm) but not less than the width required for the number of occupants served as determined by Section 1005.1	Means of Egress	14.1	Application	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar
Means of Egress for Existing Buildings	1026.17.02	Table 1026.17.2.	COMMON PATH, DEAD-END AND TRAVEL DISTANCE LIMITS (by occupancy).	Means of Egress	14.1	Application	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar
Maintenance of the Means of Egress	1027.01	General.	The means of egress for buildings or portions thereof shall be maintained in accordance with this section.	Means of Egress	14.4.1	Means of Egress Reliability	Means of egress shall be continuously maintained free of all obstructions or impediments to full instant use in the case of fire or other emergency.	Similar
Maintenance of the Means of Egress	1027.02	Reliability.	Required exit accesses, exits or exit discharges shall be continuously maintained free from obstructions or impediments to full instant use in the case of fire or other emergency. Security devices affecting means of egress shall be subject to approval of the fire code official.	Means of Egress	14.4.1	Means of Egress Reliability	Means of egress shall be continuously maintained free of all obstructions or impediments to full instant use in the case of fire or other emergency.	Similar
Maintenance of the Means of Egress	1027.03	Obstructions.	A means of egress shall be free from obstructions that would prevent its use, including the accumulation of snow and ice.	Means of Egress	14.1	Application	Means of egress in new and existing buildings shall comply with this Code and the referenced edition of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.	Similar
Maintenance of the Means of Egress	1027.04	Furnishings and decorations.	Furnishings, decorations or other objects shall not be placed so as to obstruct exits, access thereto, egress there from, or visibility thereof. Hangings and draperies shall not be placed over exit doors or otherwise be located to conceal or obstruct an exit. Mirrors shall not be placed on exit doors. Mirrors shall not be placed in or adjacent to any exit in such a manner as to confuse the direction of exit.	Means of Egress	14.4.2.1	Furnishings and Decorations in Means of Egress	No furnishings, decorations, or other objects shall obstruct exits, access thereto, egress therefrom, or visibility thereof.	Similar
	Chapter 33	Explosives and Fireworks						
General	3301.01	Scope.	The provisions of this chapter shall govern the possession, manufacture, storage, handling, sale and use of explosives, explosive materials, fireworks and small arms ammunition.	General	65.01.01		The storage, use, and handling of explosives, fireworks and model rocketry shall comply with the requirements of this chapter, NFPA standards referenced within this chapter and Section 60.1 and Section 60.2 of this Code.	Similar

IFC Section Title	IFC Section Number	IFC Number Title	Text	NFPA 1 Section Title	NFPA 1 Section Number	NFPA 1 Number Title	Text	Analysis
			Exceptions: 1. The Armed Forces of the United States, Coast Guard or National Guard. 2. Explosives in forms prescribed by the official United States Pharmacopoeia. 3. The possession, storage and use of small arms ammunition when packaged in accordance with DOTn packaging requirements. 4. The possession, storage, and use of not more than 1 pound (0.454 kg) of commercially manufactured sporting black powder, 20 pounds (9 kg) of smokeless powder and 10,000 small arms primers for hand loading of small arms ammunition for personal consumption. 5. The use of explosive materials by federal, state and local regulatory, law enforcement and fire agencies acting in their official capacities. 6. Special industrial explosive devices, which in the aggregate contain less than 50 pounds (23 kg) of explosive materials. 7. The possession, storage and use of blank industrial- power load cartridges when packaged in accordance with DOTn packaging regulations. 8. Transportation in accordance with DOTn 49 CFR Parts 100-178. 9. Items preempted by federal regulations.	General	65.01.02		Where the provisions of this chapter or NFPA standards referenced herein conflict with the provisions of Chapter 60, the provisions of this chapter and referenced NFPA standards shall apply.	Similar
General	3301.01.03	Fireworks.	The possession, manufacture, storage, sale, handling and use of fireworks are prohibited. Exceptions: 1. Storage and handling of fireworks as permitted in Section 3304. 2. Manufacture, assembly and testing of fireworks as permitted in Section 3305. 3. The use of fireworks for display as permitted in Section 3308. 4. The possession, storage, sale, handling and use of specific types of Division 1.4G fireworks where allowed by applicable local or state laws, ordinances and regulations provided such fireworks comply with CPSC 16 CFR, Parts 1500 and 1507, and DOTn 49 CFR, Parts 100-178, for consumer fireworks.	General Requirements for Retail Sales of Consumer Fireworks	65.11.2.1	Display Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles	Retail sales of display fireworks and pyrotechnic articles, including the related storage and display for sale of such fireworks and articles, shall be prohibited at a consumer fireworks retail sales facility or store.	Similar
General	3301.02	Permit required.	Permits shall be required as set forth in Section 105.6 and regulated in accordance with this section.	Flame Effects Before an Audience	65.04.02		Permits, where required, shall comply with 1.12.19.	Similar
General	3301.02.03	Permit restrictions.	The fire code official is authorized to limit the quantity of explosives, explosive materials, or fireworks permitted at a given location. No person, possessing a permit for storage of explosives at any place, shall keep or store an amount greater than authorized in such permit. Only the kind of explosive specified in such a permit shall be kept or stored.	Display Fireworks	65.2.3	Permits	Permits, where required, shall comply with 1.12.19.	Similar
General	3301.02.04	Financial responsibility.	Before a permit is issued, as required by Section 3301.2, the applicant shall file with the jurisdiction a corporate surety bond in the principal sum of $100,000 or a public liability insurance policy for the same amount, for the purpose of the payment of all damages to persons or property which arise	Display Fireworks	65.2.3	Permits	Permits, where required, shall comply with 1.12.19.	Similar

IFC Section Title	IFC Section Number	IFC Number Title	Text	NFPA 1 Section Title	NFPA 1 Section Number	NFPA 1 Number Title	Text	Analysis
			from, or are caused by, the conduct of any act authorized by the permit upon which any judicial judgment results. The fire code official is authorized to specify a greater or lesser amount when, in his or her opinion, conditions at the location of use indicate a greater or lesser amount is required. Government entities shall be exempt from this bond requirement.					
General	3301.02.04.02	Fireworks display.	The permit holder shall furnish a bond or certificate of insurance in an amount deemed adequate by the fire code official for the payment of all potential damages to a person or persons or to property by reason of the permitted display, and arising from any acts of the permit holder, the agent, employees or subcontractors.	Display Fireworks	65.2.3	Permits	Permits, where required, shall comply with 1.12.19.	Similar
General	3301.04	Qualifications.	Persons in charge of magazines, blasting, fireworks display, or pyrotechnic special effect operations shall not be under the influence of alcohol or drugs which impair sensory or motor skills, shall be at least 21 years of age, and shall demonstrate knowledge of all safety precautions related to the storage, handling or use of explosives, explosive materials or fireworks.	Display Fireworks	65.2.1		The construction, handling, and use of fireworks intended solely for outdoor display as well as the general conduct and operation of the display shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 1123, Code for Fireworks Display.	Similar
General	3301.05	Supervision.	The fire code official is authorized to require operations permitted under the provisions of Section 3301.2 to be supervised at any time by the fire code official in order to determine compliance with all safety and fire regulations.	Display Fireworks	65.2.3	Permits	Permits, where required, shall comply with 1.12.19.	Similar
General	3301.06	Notification.	Whenever a new explosive material storage or manufacturing site is established, including a temporary job site, the local law enforcement agency, fire department, and local emergency planning committee shall be notified 48 hours in advance, not including Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, of the type, quantity and location of explosive materials at the site.	Display Fireworks	65.2.3	Permits	Permits, where required, shall comply with 1.12.19.	Similar
General	3301.07	Seizure.	The fire code official is authorized to remove or cause to be removed or disposed of in an approved manner, at the expense of the owner, explosives, explosive materials or fireworks offered or exposed for sale, stored, possessed or used in violation of this chapter.	Display Fireworks	65.2.3	Permits	Permits, where required, shall comply with 1.12.19.	Similar
Definitions	3302.01	Definitions.	The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.	General.	3.01		The definitions contained in this chapter shall apply to the terms used in this code. Where terms are not included, common usage of the terms shall apply.	Similar
Definitions	3302.01	Fireworks.	Any composition or device for the purpose of producing a visible or an audible effect for entertainment purposes by combustion, deflagration or detonation that meets the definition of 1.4G fireworks or 1.3G fireworks as set forth herein.	Fireworks	3.03.91	Fireworks	Any composition or device for the purpose of producing a visible or an audible effect by combustion, deflagration, or detonation, and that meets the definition of Consumer Fireworks or Display Fireworks as set forth in this Code. [1124:3.3]	Similar
Definitions	3302.01	Fireworks 1.4G.	Formerly known as Class C, Common Fireworks.) Small fireworks devices containing restricted amounts of pyrotechnic composition	General Definitions	3.03.91.01	Consumer Fireworks	Any small fireworks device designed primarily to produce visible effects by combustion or deflagration that complies with the construction,	Similar

IFC Section Title	IFC Section Number	IFC Number Title	Text	NFPA 1 Section Title	NFPA 1 Section Number	NFPA 1 Number Title	Text	Analysis
			designed primarily to produce visible or audible effects by combustion. Such 1.4G fireworks which comply with the construction, chemical composition and labeling regulations of the DOTn for Fireworks, UN 0336, and the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission as set forth in CPSC 16 CFR: Parts 1500 and 1507, are not explosive materials for the purpose of this code.				chemical composition, and labeling regulations of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, as set forth in 16 CFR 1500 and 1507. [1124:3.3]	
Definitions	3302.01	Fireworks 1.3G.	(Formerly Class B, Special Fireworks.) Large fireworks devices, which are explosive materials, intended for use in fireworks displays and designed to produce audible or visible effects by combustion, deflagration or detonation. Such 1.3G fireworks include, but are not limited to, firecrackers containing more than 130 milligrams (2 grains) of explosive composition, aerial shells containing more than 40 grams of pyrotechnic composition, and other display pieces, which exceed the limits for classification as 1.4G fireworks. Such 1.3G fireworks, are also described as Fireworks, UN0335 by the DOTn.	Display Fireworks	3.03.91.02	Display Fireworks	Large fireworks articles designed to produce visible or audible effects for entertainment purposes by combustion, deflagration, or detonation. [1124:3.3]	Similar
Definitions	3302.01	Fireworks Display.	A presentation of fireworks for a public or private gathering.	Definitions	3.3.91.2	Display Fireworks	Large fireworks articles designed to produce visible or audible effects for entertainment purposes by combustion, deflagration, or detonation.	Similar
Fireworks Display	3308.01	General.	The display of fireworks, including proximate audience displays and pyrotechnic special effects in motion picture, television, theatrical, and group entertainment productions, shall comply with this chapter and NFPA 1123 or NFPA 1126.	Pyrotechnics Before a Proximate Audience	65.03.01		The use of pyrotechnic special effects in the performing arts in conjunction with theatrical, musical, or any similar productions before a proximate audience, performers, or support personnel shall comply with NFPA 1126, Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics before a Proximate Audience.	Similar
				Flame Effects Before an Audience	65.04.01		The use of flame effects before an audience shall comply with NFPA 160, Standard for Flame Effects Before an Audience.	Similar
Fireworks Display	3308.02	Permit application.	Prior to issuing permits for fireworks display, plans for the display, inspections of the display site, and demonstrations of the display operations shall be approved.	Permits	65.03.03	Permits	Where any of the following conditions exit, they shall comply with NFPA 1126: (1) Any indoor display of pyrotechnic special effects (2) Any outdoor use of pyrotechnic special effects at distances less than those required by NFPA 1123, Code for Fireworks Display (3) The use of pyrotechnic special effects during any videotaping, audio taping, or filming of any television, radio, or movie production if such production is before a proximate audience (4) The rehearsal of any production in which pyrotechnic special effects are used	Similar
Fireworks Display	3308.02.02	Proximate audience displays.	Where the separation distances required by Section 3308.4 and NFPA 1123 are unavailable or cannot be secured, only proximate audience displays conducted in accordance with NFPA 1126 shall be allowed. Applications for proximate audience displays shall include plans indicating the required clearances for spectators and combustibles, crowd control measures, smoke	Pyrotechnics Before a Proximate Audience	65.03.01		The use of pyrotechnic special effects in the performing arts in conjunction with theatrical, musical, or any similar productions before a proximate audience, performers, or support personnel shall comply with NFPA 1126, Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics before a Proximate Audience.	Similar

IFC Section Title	IFC Section Number	IFC Number Title	Text	NFPA 1 Section Title	NFPA 1 Section Number	NFPA 1 Number Title	Text	Analysis
			control measures, and requirements for standby personnel and equipment when provision of such personnel or equipment is required by the fire code official.					
Fireworks Display	3308.03	Approved displays.	Approved displays shall include only the approved Division 1.3G, Division 1.4G, and Division 1.4S fireworks, shall be handled by an approved competent operator, and the fireworks shall be arranged, located, discharged and fired in a manner that will not pose a hazard to property or endanger any person.	Pyrotechnics Before a Proximate Audience	65.03.01		The use of pyrotechnic special effects in the performing arts in conjunction with theatrical, musical, or any similar productions before a proximate audience, performers, or support personnel shall comply with NFPA 1126, Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics before a Proximate Audience.	Similar
Fireworks Display	3308.04	Clearance.	Spectators, spectator parking areas, and dwellings, buildings or structures shall not be located within the display site. Exceptions: 1. This provision shall not apply to pyrotechnic special effects and displays using Division 1.4G materials before a proximate audience in accordance with NFPA 1126. 2. This provision shall not apply to unoccupied dwellings, buildings and structures with the approval of the building owner and the fire code official.	Pyrotechnics Before a Proximate Audience	65.03.01		The use of pyrotechnic special effects in the performing arts in conjunction with theatrical, musical, or any similar productions before a proximate audience, performers, or support personnel shall comply with NFPA 1126, Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics before a Proximate Audience.	Similar
Fireworks Display	3308.05	Storage of fireworks at display site.	The storage of fireworks at the display site shall comply with the requirements of this section and NFPA 1123 or NFPA 1126.	Pyrotechnics Before a Proximate Audience	65.03.01		The use of pyrotechnic special effects in the performing arts in conjunction with theatrical, musical, or any similar productions before a proximate audience, performers, or support personnel shall comply with NFPA 1126, Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics before a Proximate Audience.	